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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN certain Anecdotes of the Life of Dr. Prieſtley, annexed to a Funeral Sermon on his death, publiſhed by his brother, the Rev. Timothy Prieſtley, I find an account of a conference, held at Warrington, between the writer and the tutor in Divinity at the academy there. The only tutor in divinity at Warrington, during Dr. Prieſtley's reſidence at the academy, and for many years after, was the Rev. Dr. Aikin, to whom, therefore, the anecdote muſt be referred. Mr. Prieſtley's narrative is as follows:—

"One time, when he was at Warrington, the tutor in divinity, my brother, and me, ſpent an afternoon together. The converſation turned upon thoſe ſurpriſing changes we had known in ſeveral, who had been, like his uncle, brought to embrace religion in the ſpace of a few hours; and how thoſe lived happily, and at death triumphed over the king of terrors.

"The tutor was remarkably affected, and, turning to my brother, ſaid—'If theſe things are true, this is ſomething more than philoſophy.' My brother anſwered—'True: if ever God had a people under the heavens, the perſons alluded to were men of God.' My brother being called over the way to meet ſome gentlemen, deſired me to ſtay with the tutor till he came again. By the time he had got out of the room, the tutor wiſhed me to anſwer any queſtion he choſe. I anſwered, the more freedom, the more pleaſing to me. After anſwering ſeveral queſtions, I aſked him, if he thought ſentiments like his were calculated to help a man to face a holy God? He burſt into a flood of tears, and, croſſing the room, lay his head on my right knee, (for he ſat on a boffet): he wept exceedingly. After ſome time he recovered himſelf, and ſaid —'Chriſt God! Chriſt God! I cannot believe it, and fear I ſhall never die like a Chriſtian."

Regard to my father's memory will not ſuffer me to leave unnoticed ſuch an aſperſion on his character, although conveyed in a vehicle of vulgarity and incoherence. Many are living who have been his pupils, and who were intimately acquainted with his manners and ſentiments; and I appeal to them all, whether the words and actions here aſcribed to him, be not totally repugnant to every idea they have formed of him. My father was a man of ſound judgment, of compoſed feelings, of ſtrict propriety of behaviour, a ſincere and ſedulous inquirer after truth, and moſt fair and candid in the ſtatement of his opinions. He never, to the cloſe of his life, gave the leaſt indication of compunction or regret for the doctrines which his reaſon had perſuaded him to believe, and his office had led him to teach; and few men had leſs cauſe to fear "to face a holy God." I do not heſitate, therefore, to pronounce Mr. Prieſtley's account of his converſation with the Divinity-tutor at Warrington, either altogether a fiction, or at leaſt a groſs miſrepreſentation. It has all the marks of one of thoſe miſcalled *pious frauds*, which men of more zeal than honeſty have in all ages been too apt to employ in ſupport of their tenets. I have a diſtinct recollection of his viſit to his brother at Warrington, and of the impreſſion he left behind him there, which was that of wonder that ſuch a man could be the brother of Dr. Prieſtley. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. AIKIN.

Stoke Newington, June 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may ſeem worthy of remark, that the Julian Star, mentioned by ſo many Roman authors, approximated, in point of time, to the natal ſtar of Chriſt, which directed the Eaſtern Magi to his birthplace, and that it likewiſe poſſeſſed an indirect ſimilarity in its aſſigned deſignation; ſince the one was conſidered by the Romans, as denoting the reception of a mortal into the number of their deities; and the other manifeſted to the Gentiles the appearance of a divine perſon upon earth.

In a note upon the "Julium Sidus," in the edition of Horace *in Uſum Delphini*, the

the annotator indeed conjectures, that this extraordinary luminary might have been appointed to predict the nativity of Chriſt. His words are theſe:—

"Porro cometes ille Chriſti Servatoris noſtri natalem prænunciaſſe multo melius creditur."

But, with all deference to ſo learned an authority, this opinion, I think, is ſcarcely tenable; for Julius Cæſar was aſſaſſinated forty years before the nativity of Chriſt; and Suetonius informs us, that the Julian Star appeared at the funeral games, which were inſtituted by Auguſtus to his memory ſoon after his death; a period of time, although not remote, yet too diſtant to ſuppoſe that it bore any aſpect to that important event; moreover, the Evangeliſts do not take any notice of it, which they would not fail to have done, had it been connected with the advent of their Lord and Maſter.*

Probably, therefore, after all, the "Julium Sidus" was no other than a regular comet, the critical appearance of which, the authority and influence of Auguſtus, combined with the ignorance of thoſe ages in aſtronomy, might eaſily convert into a divine teſtimony of the deification of his uncle; for, beſides the honour of his family, Auguſtus had motives of policy ſufficiently powerful to induce him to propagate this belief. I am, Sir,

Hanſlope, Your's, &c.
May 15, 1804. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of correſpondents, who would inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, at what time the laſt edition of Euſebius was publiſhed in the original Greek. It is much to be regretted, that ſo few copies of ſome of the beſt ancient authors in that language are extant, particularly in a country where literature is cultivated, and where the ancients are ſo much admired. It would not be an indifferent ſpeculation to reprint many of them; nor would it be a ſmall ſervice rendered to thoſe whoſe literary hours are partially engaged in claſſical ſtudies.

April 7, 1804. UPSILON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND of mine, in the North of Germany, a great amateur of mineralogy, expreſſes to me a deſire to form a connection with ſome gentlemen in this country, who might be willing to ſupply him with the mineral products of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on barter for ſelect ores of German mines, or who are in the habit of importing ſuch ores which the German mountains yield, whom he could provide with excellent ſpecimens on the moſt favourable terms. As I have not the pleaſure to be acquainted with any gentleman of this deſcription, and yet am anxious to ſerve my friend if poſſible, I take the liberty to addreſs myſelf to you, and beg you will do me the favour to inſert this in your Monthly Magazine, which I conceive to be the moſt eligible place for that purpoſe. I ſhould be happy if any gentleman ſhould feel inclined to enter into ſuch a connection; and any letter on this ſubject forwarded to Mr. Henry Holmes, bookſeller, Leeds, for J. W. (poſt paid) will be duly attended to. I am, &c.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third book of the Æneid, Æneas relating to Queen Dido the events of his voyage, previouſly to his landing on the Carthaginian Coaſt, after deſcribing his departure from the Ceraunian Mountains, and the diſtant view of Italy, ſays—

"Templumque apparet in arce Minervæ.

Now it may be aſked, how could Æneas poſſeſs any topographical knowledge of Italy, ſince he had not then reached it? It is obſervable too, that the poet brings forward no ſupernatural machinery (to which he ſo often reſorts) for enabling his hero to poſſeſs this knowledge. There is no mention of the Temple of Minerva in the prophecy of Helenus; it ſeems, therefore, that Virgil muſt here be guilty of the crime of *nodding*, however reluctant his admirers may be to impute it to him.

Lynn, T. G.
May 7, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to a query that occurs in your Magazine for April, with reſpect to to the uſe of the word ἀνάστασις, I beg leave to obſerve, that is uſed by Thucydides in his ſecond book, to denote a change of habitation. Speaking of the removal of the Athenians from the open country to the city itſelf, on the threatened invaſion of Attica by the Lacedæmonians, in the firſt year of the Peloponneſian War, he has the following paſſage:

Oi

Οἱ δὲ 'Αθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἀνεπείθοντό τε καὶ ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν, ἢ κατ' οἶκον ἐχρῶντο, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν οἰκιῶν καθαιροῦντες την ξύλωσιν. πρόβατα δὲ καὶ ὑποζύγια ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν διεπέμψαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς νήσους τὰς ἐπικειμενας. χαλεπῶς δδὲ αὐτοῖς, διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ εἰωθέναι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς διαιτᾶσθαι, ἡ 'ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ ἐγίγνετο. Lib. II. p. 93, ed. Hudson.

It is also used again by the same historian, in a similar sense, in his seventh book. — Relating the departure of the Athenian army from Syracuse, he says, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ της ναυμαχίας ἐγίγνετο. Lib. vii. p. 460. Ed. Hud.

I am, &c. M. H.

May 9, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMBIGUITY in the use of words has been a frequent source of complaint from those who wished to come at the exact truth; and it can never be an useless task to bring examples of it before the public, and endeavour to render language more precise. I therefore request your insertion of some remarks on the application of the words *health* and *disease*, in relation to corporeal or mental sanity; and these I shall beg leave to introduce in a narrative.

Some time ago, a much-respected friend of mine was said, by his family, to labour under great indisposition. He was attended by several physicians, and reports were given of his state of health, which spread much alarm among those who interested themselves in his welfare. Several of these, with myself, were desirous of paying him friendly visits; but we were told, that his condition would not permit him to see company. After some time passed under immediate apprehensions for his life, his gradual amendment was announced; and, at length, the recovery of his health was declared to be certain. It now began to be whispered, that the principal part of his disorder had been mental derangement, and that there never had been any real apprehension for his life in those about him. It suited the family, however, to have the matter still mentioned as a case of bodily disease, and thanks were solemnly given at church for his preservation. Mean time it could not be concealed, that his mental faculties were still in a very unsettled condition. As he had several important affairs on his hands, it was highly desirable that he should afford an appearance of resuming the management of them; but his attempts of this kind met with various interruptions. The family, when pressed to declare explicitly in what state he was, always answered, "He is *mending fast*: his *health* is nearly established;" and the like: and they prevailed upon the physicians to use the same oracular language. Nay (what is rather ludicrous) a small poet, whom he had patronized, in a rhapsody, which he called an ode, sung his recovery in the most triumphant strains. His friends, however, know that all is not right, though they are unable to get a satisfactory account either of his present state, or of his future prospects. Before he fell ill, he was carrying on a law-suit of great consequence to his property, and we have been surprized to find that, during this period, he has put the management of it into different hands. It is true, the solicitor, who is now the chief agent, is generally thought an abler man than the last; but many people wonder that when he began to make a change, he did not do it more effectually. Persuaded as I am, that much embarrassment has arisen from the ambiguity of the terms employed on this occasion, I should be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents, who would assist in settling the following points:—Does the word *health*, taken by itself, refer to soundness of body, of mind, or of both? Where bodily and mental indisposition are combined, can *amendment* be predicated generally, when it is only true of the former? I remain,

Your's, &c. SUBURBICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following article appears in the Walpoliana.—"In writing the History of the Knights of Malta, Vertot had sent to Italy for original materials concerning the siege of Rhodes: but, impatient of the long delay, he completed his narration from his own imagination. At length the packet arrived, when Vertot was sitting with a friend: he opened it, and threw it contemptuously on the sofa behind him, saying coolly, "*Mon siége est fait.*"

Is this true or false? Has he availed himself of the more authentic materials in the last and much improved edition? If any of your correspondents, through your interesting and useful Magazine, could answer these questions, I should feel myself much indebted to him.

A wri-

A writer in the Monthly Magazine, some months back, spoke of the "*Systeme de la Nature*," as written by the celebrated *Mirabeau.* — The name in the title-page is *Mirabaud*, who died long before *Mirabeau* was known; perhaps before he was born. *D'Alembert* asserts that it is falsely attributed to him. Barruel speaks of the work without, I believe, naming the author who did write it.

Cambridge. I am, &c. J. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CASE *of a* CHILD *blind and speechless, apparently from the* OPERATION *of the* INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

AS professional facts, when any way connected with important inferences, or with subjects of philosophical inquiry, seem always to be acceptable in your Miscellany, I transmit to you a case which has lately presented itself within the sphere of my particular observation. I cannot, indeed, say, that it is pregnant with any satisfactory conclusions, either of a practical or of a theoretical nature; or, that it furnishes any immediate proofs of the triumphs of those scientific principles which I am labouring to inculcate: but it may, at least, afford materials for a very interesting speculation on the incitements and sources of that species of imitative action, by which certain definable organs of the human frame are enabled to convey, with tolerable precision and accuracy, the impressions of one mind to the apprehensions of another. I allude, of course, to the actions of the organs of speech: actions, in their ultimate phenomena, sufficiently familiar to almost every human being; but the laws and operations of which have not, hitherto, attracted that degree of philosophical observation to which, from the importance of their objects, they are, perhaps, entitled.

The physiology of those organs, by which the functions of elocution are carried on, has, for some years, been the object of my particular attention;* and I am free to acknowledge, that, among the sources of that success with which my public Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution have been so generally encouraged, the most gratifying to my feelings, and the most stimulating to my hopes, is the notoriety of that relief which, in consequence of such attention, I have been enabled to extend to persons afflicted with the most calamitous impediments; and even to those from whom the apparent caprices of nature have with-held some of the essential organs of enunciation. Till the case in question, indeed, any individual instance has not occurred, to which the principles of my science would not practically apply: and I began to persuade myself that, by a simple and easily communicable process, every human being, who had the gift of hearing, might readily be enabled to speak with impressiveness and facility, at least, if not with elegance and harmony. But the case in question, seems to present an exception to my conclusions; and, apparently, it defeats all theory. It is not, so strictly speaking, a case either of *defect* or of *impediment*, as an instance of the imperfect developement, or non-application of the organ. It approximates more, in its phenomena, to the case of *Peter the wild Boy*, or that of the unfortunate *Savage of Aveyron*, than to any of those examples either of defective construction, or of irregular action, to which my principles have been hitherto applied. It is an instance, indeed, even more anomalous than either of those I have mentioned; inasmuch as the child in question has been brought up in the bosom of civilized society, and yet exhibits all the negative phenomena of enunciative privation and ineptitude, which, in the former instances, are only accounted for from the want of human association.

The early history of this case (as far as I have been able to ascertain the circumstances) is as follows: Augusta (one of the daughters of a very respectable gentleman in the neighbourhood of Glasgow) was inoculated for the small-pox when she was only three months old. The disease, however, made its appearance with none of the mitigated symptoms which inoculation is intended to insure. It raged, on the contrary, with the utmost virulence; and disfigurement and blindness were the consequences. One of the eye-balls seems to have been so completely obliterated by the disease, that the closed and deeply sunken lids, far retiring into the socket, only mark the position where the visual organ should be. The lower part of the other orb (which is sufficiently obtrusive) appears to retain some small degree of sensibility to the presence of light; and through the medium of this organ, it appears,

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* By a mistake in the arrangement of the paragraphs of the Literary Varieties, in the Monthly Magazine for April last, the notice of *Mr. Thelwall's intended publication on the Physiology of the Organs of Speech*, was so inserted, as apparently to assign the preparation of that work to Mr. John Bell.

appears, that the difference between night and day are indistinctly perceptible; but no object of vision can either be distinguished or perceived.

In addition to this calamitous privation, the poor child had early the misfortune of being deprived of its mother; and from circumstances, partly arising from necessary attentions to the management of a numerous family, and partly, perhaps, from mistaken calculations of the comfort and accommodation of the child herself, she seems to have been, for a considerable time at least, resigned to the exclusive, and almost *secluded*, care of a nurse who, perhaps, had not all the dispositions, and cannot be expected to have had all the knowledge and reflection, which the peculiar circumstances of the nursling might require.

One serious mistake, it is obvious, has been committed. It seems to have been the universal practice to direct and manage the unfortunate child by the sense of touch alone. No appeal seems to have been made to any of the other senses. That of hearing, in particular, seems so entirely to have been neglected, that the necessity of comprehending, and consequently of imitating, the distinctions of enunciated sound, seems hardly to have been presented. The *guiding hand* seems, on every occasion, to have been substituted for the inviting voice. How much of the additional calamity is to be attributed to this cause, I shall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, that the poor child has attained her seventh year, without making any intelligible efforts towards the exercise of the faculty of speech.

While I was at Glasgow, the observations I had occasion to make "on the Causes and Cure of Natural and Habitual Impediments," during my "Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution," occasioned me to be applied to by the father of this unfortunate child; and I accordingly visited her, in company with a medical friend, of philosophical and scientific celebrity, whose curiosity, like my own, was considerably excited by the particulars we had heard of this very extraordinary case.

Of the dreadful ravages which the virus of the small-pox had made, it may easily be inferred, from the facts already stated, that the child presented a very lamentable spectacle. Her general health, however, did not appear to be affected. Her growth and proportions are remarkably beyond the ordinary standard of her years; and her robust and masculine figure formed a most striking contrast to the delicate symmetry of two beautiful and diminutive sisters, the smallest of which was but two years younger than herself. Her animal spirits appeared to be high and irregular; and she was full of boisterous activity, which sometimes approached almost to fierceness, and sometimes subsided into absolute inattention, and apparent inanity. In these transitions, however, and this wildness of deportment, neither my professional friend nor myself could discover any indications, either of deficiency or derangement of the sensorial faculty, that could account for the want of articulative utterance, even if deficiencies and derangements of that description could be admitted as sufficient solutions of the phenomenon. The mingled boldness and precaution with which she climbed over the tables and other furniture; the skill with which she balanced herself upon the seats, and backs, and frames of the chairs, which she successively inverted in all possible directions; and the address with which she recovered herself, when in danger of losing her equilibrium, conspired, with a variety of other feats and circumstances, to preclude all idea of any other degree of imbecility, than the mere complicated privations of vision and discourse might naturally be expected to produce. Nor can any inferences be drawn that would invalidate this conclusion, from her intervals of her apparent inanity: if *inanity* that can be called, which is evidently nothing more than the pause of physical exhaustion, when boisterous exertion has fatigued her muscles, or dissipated her animal spirits. Then, indeed, she seats herself upon the ground, and, swaying her head from side to side, with a sort of sinuous oscillation, begins to beat time with her left knee, while she hums, in a low and plaintive tone, a sort of imperfect tune: always, I believe, the same, though of this I cannot be certain. But, in this I can discover no other indication than the effort of a mind contracted in its sphere of activity by physical privations, to vary according to its various means its occupations and its amusements.

But if idiotcy, or if derangement be not the cause that has precluded this unfortunate child from the use of speech, to what other circumstance shall be attributed the privation?

The persuasion of the family seems to be, that this second and more aggravated calamity has resulted from the ravages of the same disease which deprived the infant of its sight. As a secondary consequence, this may, perhaps, have been the case; but of the primary or physical operation of

of the virus upon any of the organs essential to oral intercourse, there is certainly not the slightest appearance. The hearing of the child does not seem to be affected. She is evidently conscious to the general impressions of sound; and she even appears to be interested by particular tunes, and some of the movements of instrumental music. That the *vocal organs* * are sufficiently perfect, is equally obvious, from the vociferations and noises of all kinds which she so frequently utters. The *enunciative organs* † also appeared, upon inspection, to be complete in every portion of their structure. That they were so, indeed, would have been sufficiently evident, even if no such inspection had been made; for, amidst the variety of unmeaning noises with which she occasionally amuses herself, all the elements of enunciation may be distinctly heard: nor is there an individual simple sound (whether labial, lingual, palatial, or guttural) out of which the combinations of verbal language should be formed, which she does not repeatedly pronounce.

Whether from this chaos of original elements, the creations of intelligible speech will ever arise, I own I am exceedingly doubtful. It cannot be disguised, that this is one of those cases which would require much more attention than, from the nature of the circumstances, it is practicable that it should receive. Cases so completely anomalous are only to be understood by long and minute observation; and remedies, if practicable, are only to be expected from the persevering assiduity of an intelligent superintendant, capable of suggesting, and patient enough to conduct, a long and consistent series of experiments;—a superintendant who could descend to all the minutiæ of ministration and attendance, and who had sufficient authority over the whole houshold, to preclude all thwartings and interruptions of the necessary plans, either from the prejudices of ignorance, or the impatience of unseasonable doubt. All that I could do, therefore, in the present instance, was to give a few simple rules for the future regulation of the child; the principal object of which was to divert, if possible, to the sense of hearing that internal attention which, from the error of education, had hitherto been concentrated to the sense of touch alone:—regulations which, I was apprehensive at the time, would never be attended to with sufficient perseverance and precision; and which, during my second visit, were violated before my face, by the negligence or the perverseness of a domestic who, naturally enough, despised a restriction, the tendency of which she could not comprehend.* As this was, in reality,

* It is only, perhaps, when she is *thus* amusing herself, that the unfortunate Augusta appears at all interesting. The deformity of feature produced by the original disease is, probably, in more respects than one, an aggravation of the calamities of this unhappy child. Imagination has something to do even with the best feelings of our nature; its associations mingle with the active operations of our most imperious duties; and few, indeed, are the human beings whose sympathies are so abstractedly correct, as to require no assistance from its alliance. Such assistance, the person of this poor child is little calculated to afford; and the vehemence of her actions and gestures is not likely to counteract the impression which her appearance inevitably produces. But when tired of jumping and tearing about, she sits herself down to murmur her inarticulate song, the mournful monotony of her action, and the expression of her voice (which, though not harmonious, is most appropriately melancholy) finds its way, irresistibly, to the heart.

† The contra-distinction here specified, has not hitherto been marked, I believe, either by physiologists, or by writers on elocution. It is a distinction, however, not less important than real; without the due comprehension of which, it is equally impossible either to elucidate, with perspicuity, the theory of oral intercourse, or to carry to any considerable extent a rational system of elocutionary instruction.

The Vocal Organs are *those portions of the organic system employed in the production and promulgation of voluntary sounds.* The attributes and objects of these are, power, or force; compass, or variety; tone; modulation, or flexure; melody, or tune; swell and cadence, &c.

The Enunciative Organs are *those portions and members of the human mouth, by the motions, positions, and contact of which, specific character is imparted to vocal sounds, so as to render them capable of being converted into communicable signs of definite ideas.* Their attributes are, distinctness, articulation, measure, and quantity, accent (vulgarly so called), emphasis, &c.

Want of attention to this essential contradistinction was, perhaps, one of the most unfortunate mistakes of the philosophical physician, *Itard*, in his abortive attempt to communicate the power of speech to the savage of Aveyron.

* I had the greater reason to confide in the probability of some effect from these regulations, because, to me at least, it was apparent, that my frequent repetitions of the *English* salutation, "How do you do?" (a salutation to which her ears had never been familiarized) had produced (during the twenty-four hours that I staid in the house on my first

reality, no more than I expected, my only animadversion was—never to call again.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the few and unsatisfactory particulars I am able to communicate respecting this unhappy case. Unsatisfactory, however, as they are, they add one more to the small number of facts that seem to furnish land-marks for an inquiry into the causes that facilitate, and those which preclude, the developement of the faculty of speech: an inquiry which, perhaps, may be interesting to some of your readers; and which, you will naturally conclude, has become of primary importance in the estimation of,

Kendal, Your's, respectfully,
May 13, 1804. JOHN THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN pursuance of my promise, I send you some historical extracts, translated from the Danish. I am, &c.

C. H. WILSON.

The BATTLE *of* LONCART,* *in the* YEAR 985.

"IN this year (985) the Danish fleet put to sea, with an intention either to land in England or Scotland, according as the wind should prove favourable for the one or the other. They cast anchor in Scotland, near the promontory called Redhead, in the shire of Angus or Forfar, for it is known by these two names. Many of the Danes preferred a war with the English, as the Scotch were known to be a warlike people, and, besides, there was no plunder even in case of success. On the contrary, England was rich. They at length agreed, however, to try their luck in Scotland. They took the town of Montrose, levelled it to the ground, so that not a vestige of it remained; they also put all the inhabitants to the sword. Having committed several wanton acts of cruelty, they marched through Angus to the Firth of Tay. Every step was marked with blood and rapine. The inhabitants fled in every direction. Kineth, the king, sat at the time in Stirling, dispensing justice to his subjects. The moment these disastrous accounts reached his ears, he ordered a large body of men to be assembled under arms, in that part where the river Erne falls into the Tay; when they came to that place, they learned that the Danes had crossed the Tay, closely invested Perth, and had slain all that fell in their way, without distinction of sex, age, or rank. As soon as Kineth received this afflicting intelligence, he hastened to Loncart, or Longcartili, which lies at a short distance from the Tay. Night came on soon after his arrival. As soon as the dawn appeared, the battle began. The king led the van; Malcolm, King of Cumbria, commanded the right wing; and Duncan, chieftain of Athol, headed the left. Kineth promised a certain sum of money, or an equivalent in land, to every man that would bring in the head of a Dane. The Danes were posted at the foot of a mountain, from whence the Scots rolled down large stones, intermingled with showers of arrows, which killed a great number of the enemy. The contest was maintained with great bravery on both sides for a considerable time. The right and left wings of the Scots at length gave way; but the van, encouraged by the voice and example of their prince, kept their ground, and resisted every shock with unexampled valour. In this situation it happened, that a Scottish peasant, of the name of Hay, and his two sons, ploughing in a field at some distance, witnessed the battle: kindled with patriotic fire, the old man and his sons seized the implements of their plough—stood in a gap—and slew every man, friend and foe, that came within the reach of their arms; calling with all their might on their flying countrymen to return to the action, as help was now at hand. Their countrymen obeyed their call—returned—fell on the foe with such fury that, in a short time, the field was covered with the dead bodies of the Danes. The camp of the enemy, filled with provisions, fell into the hands of the Scots the next day. The Danes suffered so severely in this engagement, that they did not attempt to make head a second time. Hay, the patriotic peasant, was called into the presence of the king, and was royally rewarded with a large portion of the booty which the foe had left behind, as well as lands: he was also ennobled. The house of Arrol is descended from him. Hector Boethius, a Scottish historian, says, that Kineth granted him armorial bearings, but this must be a mistake, as armorial bearings were not known in those days."

VISIT

visit) an imitative effort, which expressed itself in an indistinct *How do?* which it appeared to me that she applied as a sort of name or term associated in her mind with the impressions she had received of my distinct and personal identity. On my second visit the same ejaculation again was uttered; yet I could not learn that any such exclamation had been observed in my absence. A circumstance from which I drew a very different conclusion from those which were inferred by the persons who are usually around her.

† See Suhm's History of Denmark, vol. 3, p. 174.

VISIT *of* KNUD *the* GREAT *and* QUEEN EMMA *to* ELY, *in the* YEAR 1035.*

" KNUD the Great, and Emma, his queen, with the chief men of the land, failed for Ely, to celebrate, according to custom, the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. As they sailed by the church, which is built upon a high rock, the sweet sound of many voices fell into their ears, which came from the monks who were celebrating divine service at the time in the church. The king instantly commanded that all those who were in the ship should immediately join him in a song, which he composed in English upon the occasion, and which begins thus—' Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely, tha Cnut cing reuther by; roureth cnites noer the land, and here we thes muneches sœng:' that is, ' The monks of Ely sang sweet, as King Knud rowed by. Row nearer to the land, my men, that we may hear these monks sing.' This song, according to report, was inserted in the Cloister Chronicle of Ely at full length, and was in public use in England in the days of its author. Thus the king sung with the monks till he came on shore, on which he hastened to St. Edelreda's altar, and confirmed all the privileges which the former kings of England had granted to the monastery. It is said to have once happened, that the water round the monastery was frozen at the time of the feast of the Purification; and that it was not certain if the ice was sufficiently strong to bear any person; the king, however, would not be restrained from joining in the solemn ceremony, but passed over in a sledge, having first caused a lusty peasant to walk before to try the strength of the ice. The peasant, by order of Knud, was liberally rewarded for the experiment. The king soon after caused a dike to be thrown up, in order to lead away the water by Peterborough and Ramesey. This dike was called by some Swerdesdelf, by others Cnutsdelf, and sometimes Shedsdike; it now forms the division between Huntington and Cambridgeshire. Queen Emma presented to the Church of Ely, a purple robe, bordered with gold; it was besides ornamented with gold and precious stones; so that the like was never seen in all England. She also presented to each of the saints, in the same church, a silk robe, set with gold and stones of inferior value. She, likewise, gave to the monks a green altar-cloth, interlaced with plates of gold; and a linen altar-cloth, of a blood colour, with a gold border, one foot in breadth. Gram, Langebek, and Cambden, have amply treated of the signification of the names of the two queens, Emma and Alfgiva. Langebek contends, that Alfgiva is the same as Æthelwyf; that is, a noble woman. In Hemming's, Thattur says, she is called Anna. King Knud entertained a high esteem for Alfric, abbot of St. Alban's, brother of the famous Leofric. He allowed him to pull down the buildings on Kingsbury, which King Ethelred had granted him, except a tower near the monastery, which should remain to shew that it was once a royal seat. The abbot either chased away all the people who dwelt there, or compelled them to become servants to the cloister. Of all the clergy, however, Knud held archbishop Ethelnoth, and Living, monk of Winchester, in the highest reverence. He made Living abbot of of Tavistock, and afterwards bishop of Crydyntone. He had great influence over the king, and could make very free with him. He had lived a long time with him in Denmark, followed him to Rome, and returned thence to England with the king's letter, where he settled every thing to the satisfaction of his majesty. He prevailed on Knud to unite the see of Cornwall with that of Crydyntone; but he abused this addition of power, for he was ambitious, proud, and imperious. He died in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was buried in Tavistock. Adelwin, abbot of Abbington, was also a great favourite with the king, who granted that monastery considerable privileges and gifts; particularly a shrine of gold and silver to preserve the remains of St. Vincent. He expelled the Canik monks out of Gloucester, and put another order in their place, by the advice of bishop Wulfstan. These transactions may be attributed to the superstition and ignorance of the times. It should not be forgotten, that Knud planted a number of schools all over England; this was an act worthy of a prince, and will find admirers in every age. Notwithstanding his liberality, the brilliancy of his court, and the expensive wars in which he was engaged, he left large sums behind him. He likewise caused several buildings to be raised at his own expence, which his father and he had demolished. In 1019, he rebuilt the monastery of Exeter, which his countrymen had broken down. He was temperate in his diet. There is a bird in England, of which he was so fond, that it bears his name to this day; namely, *Knots*; in Latin, Tringa Canutus, or Marituria. The natives call it by the different names of puitte, godwitt, or dotterell."

* See Suhm's History of Denmark, vol. 3, p. 174.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Monthly Magazine for last month, has favoured the readers of that valuable work with his remarks on a peculiarity or idiom of our language, which, in his opinion, has escaped the penetration of every writer on English grammar. After informing us, that, when two substantives come together in the same case, and not in opposition, one acts the part of an adjective, he adds—" This is one of the commonest modes of speech in English; yet I know no grammarian that has noticed it."

This peculiarity is, indeed, a common mode of speech; but, I apprehend, the writer of the article in question is mistaken in supposing that none of our grammarians have remarked it: in proof of which, I beg leave to refer him to Murray's " English Grammar," eighth edit.* p. 140, where he will find the following note, which I take the liberty of inserting here for the information of the reader.

" Sometimes the substantive becomes a kind of adjective, and has another substantive joined to it by a hyphen: as, a sea-fish; a silver-tankard; a mahogany-table; an adjective-pronoun. *The hyphen is not always used, but may be dispensed* with, *in cases where the association has been long established, and is become familiar.* In some of these instances, the two words coalesce: as, Icehouse; inkhorn; Yorkshire."

This note, I believe, includes every instance of a noun's being used for an adjective, and placed before another noun; and it appears that, in many cases, the association is become so familiar, as not to require the hyphen. This then accounts for such combinations, as, " gold watch, county politicks, house lamb," &c. where the words, *gold*, *county*, *house*, are truly adjectives. Also, when *several* nouns are used in a like construction, they are allowed to have the force and import of an adjective; as, " Church of England discipline:" though in *parsing* such a phrase as this, it would be better to give the sentence another turn.

Hence it appears to be a prominent feature in English nouns to become adjectives; and as such, to be prefixed to other nouns: and this is an idiom which renders our tongue more forcible and expressive; for without it, such a phrase, as " Church of England discipline," would be expressed by *periphrasis*, the effect of which is to load and enfeeble speech.

Your Correspondent has introduced his criticism with remarking, that Horne Tooke has treated the common divisions of speech as absurd and ridiculous. The learned author of the " Diversions of Purley," has indeed proved that there are but two *necessary sorts* of words, the *noun* and the *verb*, and that all other commonly received divisions are mere abbreviations, invented to increase the rapidity of speech: and to confirm this very ingenious system, he has traced the roots of most of our adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, to either nouns or verbs. At the same time, he allows that, in the strict sense of the term, both the *necessary* words and the *abbreviations* are " parts of speech," because they are all useful in language, and each has a different manner of signification.

Whatever be the origin of our *adverbs*, *prepositions*, and *conjunctions*, no one will deny that they act a different part in language, from the noun or the verb; and, as such, deserve a separate classification in our grammars. Moreover, as no art can be properly taught (if taught at all) without being subjected, in some degree, to the rules of analysis; the division of words into eight, nine, or ten parts of speech, is extremely useful, and well calculated to facilitate the study of language.

I remain, &c.

Hitchin, 1804. P.

* The *ninth* edition of this excellent work has been lately printed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PRESUMING that your Magazine should be open to liberal discussion, I venture to offer a few observations upon a paper in your Magazine for March, entitled, " Considerations on the Cession of Louisiana, by France, to the United States, and its probable Consequences not only to those Nations, but to Spain and Britain."

Your Correspondent begins with an axiom, than which he says none is more self-evident, viz. " That the cession of Louisiana will, at no very distant period, transfer the stewardship of the South American Government into other hands, and cause a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the systems and relative state of politics of almost every European nation; while the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics."

Having a retrospective view of the pacific disposition (I will not call it policy, because the term seems to belong exclusively to the cabinets of the Eastern Continent) of the American Government, and in whose power remains the fulfilling of this axiomatic prophecy, it appears to me, that the period must indeed be very distant, when the transfer into other hands shall take place, if the writer means by *other hands* the American Government. —He certainly does insinuate as much, or his meaning is not to be comprehended. Is it then to be accomplished by an illicit commerce, carried on by the settlers of Louisiana? which, he says, any attempt on the part of Spain to suppress, will be succeeded by open violence; and that even the American Government will be unable to prevent the settlers from bursting into Mexico. In process of time, there is no doubt of this illicit commerce being carried on to a very considerable degree.— Spain will find, I should imagine, no more difficulty in tolerating a trade of this nature, than she does in the people of different European nations, and particularly the English, who derive from this very species of trade, carried on between some of the Leeward Islands and the Spanish Main, an immense profit. To the Americans this advantage will be great, because they will serve the Spaniards with the same kinds of goods which they get from the Leeward Islands, and they will thus share with them the profit of such a trade. In this point of view the Americans will not, however, obtain the stewardship of the South-American treasures, which must suppose all her precious metals to pass through their hands: but they will receive a great deal of hard cash; and as they are principally the lighter kinds of goods which are sent to the Spanish main, they will be purchased in the British market.

The second point which I shall notice is, what your Correspondent says respecting the American Government obtaining more territory than they had occasion for, added to what was before already too bulky, and having laid an immense charge on their useful possessions, in order to add to those which will not only be absolutely useless, but burthensome.—It has been a commonly received opinion, that a government may have too extensive a territory, merely because it is extensive, which is absurd; or, because of some adventitious circumstances, as difference of climate and productions, difficulty of land or river communications to market, which, if not absurd, is inconsistent; because, taking the United States for an example, some of these particulars are different from one another in all the Eastern States, and very different even in many parts of almost any one State. Yet this very argument, if it can be called one, would go to frittering the Federal Union to atoms. Just instancing the immense empires of China and Russia, the former in its present high state of civilization, and the latter rapidly advancing in the same career, I would ask, why territory is too bulky for a government? And I would venture to answer, only in cases where the ignorance of a government is too bulky for territory; or, in other words, when it is not sufficiently enlightened to frame laws which shall embrace the general interests of the people, but shall favour some parts in preference to others, or one branch of national prosperity in preference to another. That such impolicy was the cause of the two insurrections within the space of six years, there can scarcely be a doubt. The insurrections took their rise in the back country of Pennsylvania, behind the Alleghany Mountain; and to state the case as fairly as possible, I will observe, that the settlers of that country having no market for their extra-grain, distilled it into whiskey, some of which they consumed themselves, some they vended to the new-comers, who, upon settling among them, had occasion for a stock, and a great deal was sold to the numerous emigrants embarking at Pittsburg, upon the Ohio, for Kentucky, &c.; and as what remained far exceeded the quantity consumed by themselves, and sold to others, it became dead stock on hand. A very heavy duty was originally laid upon stills, which, when the inhabitants of these parts began to work, either did not strike them as oppressive, or having for some-time been disgusted and dispirited in not meeting with a vent for their produce down the Ohio and Mississippi, they were suddenly enlivened with the prospect of a beneficial manufactory of their grain into whiskey. It might easily, however, be foreseen that, in the course of a few years, the dead stock of whiskey, peach, and apple brandy, would so accumulate, that all the profits of the former years, arising from the sale of these articles, would be locked up in it. This was precisely the case, if I am not very much mistaken; and nothing was more natural to expect, than that the people would call out loudly for the free navigation of the Mississippi, as the

the only means to prevent ſuch another dilemma.—They did ſo; but the government inſtead of endeavouring to alleviate their ſituation by remitting the duty on ſtills, or, which, perhaps, would have been the beſt plan, by reimburſing them in proportion to the dead ſtock on hand, ſatisfied itſelf with aſſuring them, that every attention was paying to their intereſts in its negociations with Spain, reſpecting the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi. Things continued in this ſtate for ſometime, till deſpair urged the people to take up arms to reſiſt more effectually the paying of the duty upon ſtills. But, though they certainly acted unconſtitutionally, yet I never heard that they had any other view in their inſurrections, than to ſtimulate the Federal Government to obtain for them a market, or a remiſſion of the duty upon ſtills. The former object could only be accompliſhed by the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi; and the latter, though it might have been a juſt and conciliatory meaſure; yet it would only have afforded a partial and trifling relief. It would have argued too, in the minds of ſome people, fear and weakneſs on the part of the government, which might have emboldened other parts of the States to make ſimilar demands, and ultimately cauſed complete anarchy. Nothing, however, appeared in the proclamations of the inſurgents, nor did any hint or diſcuſſion take place amongſt them in their private or public capacity, which could authoriſe your Correſpondent to inſinuate, that they wiſhed for a ſeparation from the Federal Union, and to ſet up a government of their own. I never heard this project laid to the charge of any of their chiefs, of whom lawyer Brenkenridge, of Pittſburg, was one.

Suppoſing one motive for this purchaſe of Louiſiana was, as your Correſpondent ſays, "to prevent a ſchiſm in the United States, which, by the very means taken to avoid it, is rendered abſolutely certain at a future period;" it certainly was wiſe and politic in the government not to run the riſk of an abſolute ſchiſm at the preſent day; and if it ſhould hereafter take place, no blame can attach to government on that account. Why your Correſpondent ſhould, from his mode of reaſoning, prefer a ſchiſm at preſent, to one in future, I am at a loſs to conceive, unleſs I were to conjecture, that it might be gratifying to him to ſee the "weak and impolitic government" hampered, in the ſame manner as Waſhington's was, with inſurrection; when, no doubt, it would be a favourable occaſion to lay the ſchiſm at its doors, for not foreſeeing and preventing it by the very meaſure which it has fortunately adopted. This certainly would have afforded a chance of ſetting America againſt the preſent adminiſtration, and might have diguſted the latter into a reſignation of thoſe offices which would be filled by the favourites of ſome gentlemen. Perhaps your Correſpondent means, that the attempts at a ſchiſm will be more formidable in future, than they could have been at preſent. If a ſeparation ſhould generally appear deſirable at a future period, in the name of common ſenſe, humanity, policy, and mutual intereſt, let the Federal Government itſelf, if it ſhould be conſtitutional, decree that ſeparation: but at all events, let it acknowledge the independence of the Weſtern Country, in caſe it be claimed.—But, at preſent, it is not able to protect itſelf; and ſuppoſe a ſchiſm had been attempted, had not Louiſiana been purchaſed, it would have been the imperious duty of the Federal Government to have endeavoured to prevent it by expoſtulation and remonſtrance; and, if thoſe means had failed, to have uſed force, becauſe the Weſtern Country would have become a prey to ſome other power, and might have been a thorn in the back of the Eaſtern States.

Your Correſpondent muſt certainly be miſtaken in aſſerting, "That the expence of the purchaſe, viz. ſixteen millions of dollars, muſt ultimately fall upon the northern and ſouthern diviſions, and therefore it is no wonder that they have ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it." If my memory be correct, the ſecretary of the treaſury, Albert Gallatin, ſtated, that there would be no occaſion for new taxes to pay the intereſt of this ſixteen millions; and as the principal was not to be diſcharged till after the expiration of a certain term of years, there was every reaſon to believe, from fair and ſound calculation, that the increaſing revenue, ariſing from an increaſing population and trade, and from the progreſſive ſale of Congreſs lands, would, before the expiration of that term, afford more than an amply ſufficient ſurplus to diſcharge the principal.—But ſuppoſing that not to be the caſe, and that new taxes muſt be laid to diſcharge both intereſt and principal, ſtill the North Weſtern territory, Kentucky, the South Weſtern territory, and Louiſiana, will contribute, in proportion to their population, towards paying thoſe taxes, with the other ſtates of the Union.

If I might hazard a conjecture from what motive the oppoſition of the Northern and Southern diviſions to this purchaſe ariſes, I would only aſk, whether they do not apprehend a loſs of the cuſtom of the Weſtern merchants, who, inſtead of coming twice a year to their ſea-ports to purchaſe goods, will get them from New Orleans in exchange for produce; and the difference of diſtance, and length of time required to ſail up the Miſſiſſippi and the Ohio will be no obſtacle, provided the traffic is mutually advantageous.

Your Correſpondent mentions the "vaſt extent of the United States being detrimental to them before this purchaſe, becauſe it drew off and ſcattered the population, and militated againſt their improvement and ſecurity, which are only to be obtained by a ſteady ſettlement." This is certainly one of the moſt important topics connected with the diſcuſſion of the queſtion and though his opinion might apply to European ſtates, in conſequence of the predominance of war, yet I think it perfectly inapplicable to America, and I infer the directly oppoſite conſequences from that drawing off and ſcattering of the population, which he does.

The climate, the agricultural, the domeſtic manufacturing intereſts of America, demand a widely ſcattered population. In all countries where the climate is warm, a crowded, or even a moderate quantum of population, has been attended with the greateſt inconvenience and moſt deplorable calamity. The banks of the Ganges in India, the city of Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Alexandria, Algiers, Tunis, Liſbon, and London, have been viſited by that moſt dreadful of all ſcourges, the plague; and though I am far from ſaying that the crowded population has been the cauſe of it, yet there is no doubt of its aggravating it, and that it was a great ſufferer by it. The population adds to the heat of the climate in a moſt extraordinary and incalculable degree by its breath, its various eſtabliſhments which require fire, and cauſe ſmoke and ſteam. The ſea-ports of America, though under the beſt-regulated police, and Philadelphia in particular, have ſmarted ſeverely for ſeveral years by the viſitation of the yellow fever; and though it might be conjectured that nothing of the kind would have taken place in Philadelphia, and perhaps the other ports, had not the quays and wharfs, and contiguous ſtreets, been injudiciouſly built upon and crowded together, for mercantile convenience as a plea, but, in reality for ſhort-ſighted cupidity, yet, it will not be denied that theſe were the conſequences of an increaſing trade and an extenſive population.

Had Philadelphia remained ſtationary at one half of its preſent ſize, it is problematical whether the fever would have made its appearance; and if it had, the calamity would not have been ſo grievous, and the chance of extirpation and prevention in future would have been greater.

A cloſe and concentrated population cannot be favourable to agriculture, becauſe the commercial eſtabliſhments, which are always ſubſiſting in ſuch a ſtate, create artificial wants; and the almoſt ſure, but moderate, profits of the farmer, will not afford him the means of living like the merchant; therefore, all the people in towns muſt either be in trade, or depend in ſome ſhape or other upon it.

While America has ſuch immenſe tracts of land to cultivate, it is her duty, as well as her real and ſolid intereſt, to direct the attention of her citizens to agricultural purſuits, which muſt, of courſe, cauſe a very ſcattered population. Upon extenſive plantations, where the negroes cannot be fully employed all the year, the domeſtic manufactory of cotton, hemp, and flax, into goods for the wear of the houſehold, cheriſhes a ſpirit of induſtry highly favourable to the health, the proſperity, the morality, and happineſs of the people. The ſpirit, nay, I may call it, the very eſſence, of independence and republicaniſm reſides in this ſcattered population, which conſtitutes the bulwark of the Federal Union; and which, removed farther in circumſtances and ſituation from European luxuries than the cities, knows not the want of them, and, having reſources within itſelf, proved to America what it could do in the day of battle againſt regular and veteran armies. It has thus given an earneſt of what may be expected from it, whenever the government ſhall have occaſion for its patriotiſm and courage. No one can doubt that there is more reverence paid to the patriarchal authority of families, and a purer and more ſincere homage rendered to the Father of the Univerſe, in the ſcattered population of America, than in the towns and cities. If there be not real virtue, there is a negative kind, by the abſence of glaring vices, which, perhaps, is as much as can be expected in this imperfect ſtate of being.

Your Correſpondent calls the people who are going to ſettle in Louiſiana, "a reſtleſs,

reſtleſs, enterpriſing, and ungovernable horde; no better than a horde of Tartars;" and this character he gives generally to the inhabitants of the Weſtern territory.—"If a family leave a hut to go about their daily labour, at their return, they find it perhaps taken poſſeſſion of by new-comers, who will diſpute with them the poſſeſſion—no tenure being acknowledged among them, but that of occupancy; no right, but that of ſuperior force." This, indeed, is a moſt tremendous blow aimed at the character of Weſtern America; but it is ſo very eaſy to aſſert without proving, that any perſon may write an account of people at a diſtance, which ſhall groſſly miſrepreſent and ſlander them. I am ſorry this ſeems to be the unfortunate predicament of this writer; and it behoves every friend to truth and mankind to ſet him right, if he be miſtaken, and to expoſe him, if he be guilty of wilful miſrepreſentation. The ſettling of America from eaſt to weſt, has generally been preceded by what is called the Back Woods people, who, being fond of hunting and a wild life, aſſimilate themſelves as much as poſſible to the Indians in their dreſs, manners, and habits. There is a conſiderable number of them in the back woods of the Weſtern country, but it bears a very trifling proportion, not one to twenty of the whole population of regular ſettlers. All the unappropriated land in the North Weſtern territory, Kentucky, and the South Weſtern territory, belongs to Congreſs; and in every county of theſe ſtates there is, what is called a Location-office, for land purchaſed of Congreſs by individuals. When a perſon has fixed upon a lot of land, he has it meaſured conjointly by his own ſurveyor and one appointed by authority; after which, he takes poſſeſſion by putting a few logs of wood together, as if going to build a hut. He then receives a map of it from the location-office, which deſcribes the figure, contents, ſituation, &c. of it; and, likewiſe, a certificate of the purchaſe, the time it was made, name or names of the ſurveyors, &c. which is to him a *bona fide* deed of ſale. It is by this legal mode, and not ſolely by occupancy, that the lands are generally taken poſſeſſion of and held by the Weſtern people. It is well known in America, that the preſent adminiſtration had no occaſion, as a temporary ſhift, to gain popularity, which this writer boldly aſſerts, to purchaſe Louiſiana. They had already ſecured the applauſe of a very great majority of the Americans, by procuring the abolition of odious and unconſtitutional laws, by recurring to the genuine and ſound principles of their conſtitution, by a rigidly economical management of their finances, and by a truly enlightened love of liberty and their country. If this purchaſe of Louiſiana, and theſe deeds of patriotiſm and diſpoſitions of heart, entitle them to be thought "weak and impolitic" by the writer, the Americans differ from him in opinion.

America can no more be involved in the vortex of European politics by this purchaſe, than ſhe was when groaning under the ſpoliations committed upon her trade by the belligerent powers during the laſt war. Let her conduct be ſuch as it was then, in caſe any untoward circumſtances ſhould call forth her energies to aſſert her rights and procure redreſs for her wrongs. Let her uſe the mild language of repreſentation, remonſtrance, and negociation; and if dire neceſſity ſhould force her to the *dernier* reſort, let her courage be as great in war, as her moderation is in peace, and ſhe need not fear the reſult.

But America, though right perhaps, in forming commercial alliances, ſhould, by all means, avoid political ones, as having a ſure tendency to lead her into that ſtate, which your Correſpondent affects to deprecate.

In his firſt declamation againſt tyranny, he would impreſs the Americans with a proſpect of the deplorable dilemma in which they will be placed, in caſe Britain is proſtrated at the feet of France. America hates all ſpecies of tyranny, and her fate would be truly pitiable, were ſhe to attend to the ſuggeſtions of ſelf-intereſted and impaſſioned European policy, by forming alliances with powers, who are inflated by ambition, and whoſe ſole objects are riches, dominion, and ſelf-aggrandizement. Let her be true to herſelf, and one word marks her character—one word ſhews the nature of her alliances, and the extent of them—it is, Peace with all the world!

Preſcot, April 26, 1804. N. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine ſeems to be particularly addreſſed to the literary world, I ſhall beg leave to direct the attention of your readers to a work of conſiderable merit, in the hope that it may find among them a tranſlator. The work

I al-

I allude to, is entitled *Disputationes Camaldulenses.* The following account of this performance is given by the Rev. Mr. Greswell:

"Lorenzo de' Medici, the true Mæcenas of his age, (says he) with a view to pass the sultry season more agreeably, having assembled some of the most eminent literary persons in the grove of Camaldoli, amongst whom were Marsilio Ficino, Donato Acciajuoli, Alamanno Rinuccini, Christofero Landino, and Leon Battista Alberti; and the conversation turning on such topics as might be expected, the latter in several learned discourses satisfactorily proved, that under many of the fictions of the Æneid the sublimest mysteries of philosophy were concealed; and that Virgil was in reality a philosopher in the disguise of a poet. The substance of his discourses on this occasion, was recorded by Landino, and published in his work entitled *Disputationes Camaldulenses.*"

To the various merits of this work Mr. Roscoe bears testimony, while, at the same time, he opens a most pleasing and interesting view of it. Is it not to be wondered at that a work so recommended should still remain *un*-translated, while the English press groans with translations of the flimsy and immoral modern productions of France and Germany!

I shall also beg leave, Sir, to direct the notice of your readers to another work of considerable merit, which will too, I trust, find a translator among them, I mean the *Dialogue on the Vicissitudes of Fortune,* by Poggio Bracciolini.—This Dialogue, says Mr. Shepherd, "inculcates maxims of sublime philosophy, enforced by a detail of splendid and striking events. The account which it contains of the changes which took place in Italy at the end of the fourteenth, and at the commencement of the fifteenth centuries, presents a succinct and clear view of the politics of that period; and the Journey of the Venetian traveller merits the attentive perusal of the curious inquirer into the history of mankind." To this powerful recommendation of the work in question by the able biographer of Poggio, I shall only add, that I hope the *Dialogue on the Vicissitudes of Fortune* will soon appear in an English garb.

Permit me to enquire whether or not the *Dramaturgia* of Lessing, or *L'Estratto dell arte Poetica d'Aristotile, e considerazione su la medessima,* by Metastasio, have been yet translated into English? With the merits of the former, Mr. Pye has made us acquainted; and of the latter, a slight analysis is given by Dr. Burney.

Before I dispatch these loose hints for translators, I shall beg leave to recommend a new version of Ovid's *Elegies,* with notes illustrative of the curious and interesting history of his exile; a subject which has been treated poetically by Politiano, and historically by the laborious Tiraboschi.

It is hardly necessary to add, that when any one determines to undertake a translation of any well-known work, he should publicly announce his intention. This precaution, for obvious reasons, is not necessary in the case of an original work.

I am, &c.

Feb. 4, 1804. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your intelligent magazine for May, Dr. Stenhouse's cure for the gout, which struck me so forcibly for its simplicity, &c. that I hastened to communicate it to a friend of mine, whose extremities are frequently afflicted with that painful disorder; but an elderly lady to whom I mentioned the mode of cure by steam, seemed so agitated by the suggestion, from a recollection of the ill effects this prescribed mode had upon her great-uncle, a gentleman in London, that I suspend the intended communication till I have the following questions fully answered, or the ill-effects of this mode refuted; for the purpose of which I submit to Dr. Stenhouse the following recital, which, for the good of the public, I hope he will not refuse to elucidate.

The gentleman above alluded to was so violently afflicted with the gout, from his knees to his lower extremities, that he was induced to try the effects of steam: he stood over a tub of boiling water, which occasioned a powerful steam to flow upwards all over his body. A Friend of his coming in at the same time, seemed surprised at this novel experiment, and exclaimed, What are you doing? Oh! any thing for ease—any thing for ease! which seemed the momentary effect. But alas! the real effect was, in a short time, to throw up the gout in his stomach, and occasion his immediate death. Such a recital necessarily alarmed me, least any one should hastily adopt this prescribed mode of cure, before Dr. Stenhouse, or his friend, had made a more full and varied trial of it. I am fully of the opinion it may be safe to practice it, when the inflammation is confined

fined either to the feet or hands; but not when it approaches the vital part. By inserting this in your next, you will much oblige your's, and many other constant readers, OBSERVER.

Rickmansworth, Herts, May 16, 1804.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(Continued from No. 115, p. 419.)

THE next improvement of the town was effected by the *Market-House Act*, obtained in 1768. The market was formerly held in the center of the town, on a triangular spot of ground, called the Island and the Cornhill; on which stood the Guildhall, an assembly-room, several rows of stalls and standings, and some old houses; most, if not all of which, to the number of fourteen, were occupied as public-houses. Under the powers and authority of the "Market-House Act" these edifices were taken down, an opening was left at once beautiful and salubrious, and on the scite was erected and finished, in 1772, a new market-house, on a model formed by the late Coplestone Warre Bamfylde, esq. This is an elegant building, the front of which looks to the north. The house is laid out into different apartments, for the purposes of justice, amusement, and pleasure. Two large wings, called *arcades*, accommodate the farmers and tradesmen; while the butchery is constituted by moveable standings, placed in rows, on the area before the market-house. This area, which is open and spacious, is inclosed with posts and chains, and in the middle of it runs to the north a large pavement of broad stones, 216 feet long and 18 feet wide, called the *Parade*. Another advantage arising from the Act was lighting the town, by erecting glass lamps in the four principal streets, according to a power invested by it in the trustees.

A more recent and considerable alteration in the state of a principal part of the town, at once highly commodious and ornamental, has been effected by the operation of a bill, which Sir Benjamin Hammet obtained to be carried into an act of parliament in 1788; by which he was authorised to purchase and pull down two houses in the Fore-street, with several other contiguous buildings, and to lay open a passage in a direct line to St. Mary Magdalen's church, not less than 36 feet wide, and to form a new street. Before this, the curious and elegant tower of St. Mary Magdalen's church was almost hid from view by buildings, and the access to the church was through a narrow lane, which did not permit a carriage to pass, without incommoding and endangering the foot-passengers; and opposite to the great entrance to the church stood an old ruinous alms-house, displeasing to the eye and offensive to the smell. Sir Benjamin Hammet, under the sanction of this Act, at his own cost and risk, has opened a spacious avenue to the church, and built a street, called *Hammet Street*, of handsome houses, terminating in a large area, before the great door, and exhibiting the fine Gothic tower, to the full view of the spectator, from the Parade. The accommodation to the public is great, and the effect does honour to the taste that designed it.

The improvements which have been thus given to the town are so commodious and beautiful, so pleasing to the eye and so conducive to health; so agreeable and useful, in point of convenience and morals; and so captivating to the traveller; that posterity must hold in grateful respect the taste which conceived them, and the public spirit from which they originated.—The town, by these improvements, now affords what for many years it wanted, houses for the reception of genteel families out of trade. Many circumstances invite the settlement of such in it: principally a large market on Saturday, well furnished with fish, both from the south and north channels, and plentifully stored with poultry, and all kinds of provisions, of the quality so rich a vale as Taunton-Dean may be expected to produce; which, at the advanced prices to which the articles of food have arisen, are cheap in proportion compared with many markets in other parts of the kingdom. The tolls of the market are farmed at more than 100l. per annum, which serves to give the reader an idea of the number of standings occupied by the butchers, and of the quantity of other provisions, sold out of baskets or at stalls. Another market, chiefly consisting of fish, butcher's meat, vegetables and fruits, is held on Wednesday. The produce of the rich and extensive gardens near the town, and the flesh of the cattle fattened on its pastures, are exposed to sale almost every day in the week. But it is an agreeable and singular circumstance, that there is not one butcher's shop in the town; all the meat being sold from moveable standings.

The

The fairs of Taunton are two: one held on the 17th of June, in the middle of the town, for all sorts of cattle and horses, for one day only; the other is kept on the north bridge and in the north town, on the 7th of July, and lasts for three days. The first of these opens very early in the morning, with the sale of considerable quantities of garlic, from barges. To this succeeds the fair for horses and cattle: the other two days are solely for pedlary and confectionary wares. The tolls of both fairs belong to the bishop of Winchester. On the first Saturday in November, 1789, commenced a "great market" for live cattle, to be held in future on the first Saturday in every month.—Besides the two stages directly from Taunton to London, which set out on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven in the morning, and return on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; there run through the town, every day, from Exeter, the mail-coach, through Bath, to London; a stage to Bristol, and another to Bath. On Sunday and Thursday evenings arrives a coach from Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and leaves it, for that place, on Monday and Friday mornings. Within thirty years, there was only one sedan chair in the whole town, and that was the property of a private family: there are now six, at least, kept for hire. In 1765, was formed an annuitant society for the benefit of widows. Sunday-schools were opened in March 1788, to be supported from one common fund, arising from the joint subscriptions of the members of the established church, and of the dissenters from it, for the instruction of 200 children. The pen records, with concern, that this generous plan did not long preserve its force, nor does the institution exist to the extent on which it commenced. The schools that attended the worship of the parish churches, were in a few years broken-up; but the dissenters continued to support a school for each congregation; and the methodists of Mr. Wesley's class have, lately, formed a large school of this description; in which, with a laudable attention and zeal, some of the principal members of their society give their gratuitous attendance as teachers. It is an agreeable proof of the increasing taste for literature, that there are three reading-societies in this town: whereas, when the first was formed, in 1766, it was difficult to meet with even twelve gentlemen inclined to enter into such a literary association. In 1789, an attempt was made by a medical gentleman, of ardour and benevolence of mind, Dr. Cox, who died in 1796, to establish a dispensary for the indigent sick; but, as he opened it at his own expence, and sought not the concurrence of other medical gentlemen, except that of a particular friend, Mr. Trott, a surgeon, the humane design soon failed, for want of subscriptions and support, when nearly 300 patients had been relieved by it; a number, indeed, sufficient to shew the expediency, utility, and efficacy, of such an institution; and to recommend it to the humane and benevolent to resume it with vigour, and with the united concurrence of the professors of medicine, and the aids of the compassionate.

This account of Taunton must not close without some notice of its *population.* In 1689, when the poll-tax was laid on, the inhabitants, it is said, amounted to 20,000. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was called her "nursery for soldiers." The greatest number, that ever were polled, at elections, was in 1714, when 1017 were admitted to vote; but this great number, it appeared, was formed by the illegal conduct of the mayor. It is undoubtedly certain, that since the year 1715, the the number of inhabitants has greatly decreased. In or about the year 1790, the number of inhabitants was ascertained by going from house to house. The result was as follows: The amount of the number of

Houses inhabited, exclusively of Gray's, Huish's, Henley's, and Pope's almshouses, was 1118.

Houses uninhabited, inclusively of dwellings in Hammet's-street, not then finished, 47.

The families, 1199.

Males, 2384—Females, 3088—Souls in all 5472.

It is rather remote from the design of this article, which is meant to represent the present state of the town, rather than to give a general history of it, to go into a detail of the political transactions and revolutions of which it has been in different ages the theatre. It had a share in the contests of the Saxon kings, and in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. It became the scene of military action in the reign of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, who for five years harassed the government, soon after he landed at Whitsand Bay, in Cornwall, and had failed in his attempt to take the city of Exeter, advanced to Taunton and seized the Castle, in 1497: whither the king hastened after him with all speed; but Warbeck's previous

vious flight from the town superseded an engagement, and left the king to the enjoyment of an unbloody triumph. In the unhappy civil wars under the reign of Charles I. it became, being considered as a key to the west of England, the object of a vigorous struggle between the Royal and Parliamentary forces, which should possess its fortress. In August, 1642, it was taken by the latter. In the next year, the Marquis of Hertford drove them from hence, and took possession of it in favour of the King. In 1644, Colonel Blake and Sir Robert Pye retook it for the Parliament. Early in the spring of 1645, a large body of forces to the amount of 10,000, marched to the attack of the town under Lord Young. By the length of the siege the town was reduced to great extremities; so that a French writer called Taunton, "the Saguntum of the Parliament," in allusion to the Saguntum in Spain. On the 11th of May the town was relieved by the approach of a brigade of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army; and the royal army, under an apprehension that the whole force of General Fairfax was on the march towards them, withdrew. This deliverance was celebrated for some years by acts of public devotion and anniversary sermons; and even within the memory of some living, the 11th of May has been observed with joy, as the mercies of it have been perpetuated in an historical song.

In the subsequent reign, the town became again the scene of popular commotions, and of royal revenge. The Duke of Monmouth, when he entered the town on June 18, 1685, was received with unusual demonstrations of joy. The streets were thronged with people; the houses and doors were garnished with boughs and flowers; and twenty six young ladies presented him with colours at the expence of the townsmen: the captain preceding them, with a naked sword in one hand, and a small curious bible in the other.

After the defeat of the rash and unhappy duke, when Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, "breathing death like a destroying angel, sanguined his very cruelties with blood," and sat out with a special commission to try all who had aided the duke, Taunton became the theatre of his warmest rage and cruelty. In this town and at Wells were more than 500 prisoners. Here 19 were executed: among whom were some very distinguished characters. The maidens who carried the colours before the duke, though some of them were children of eight or ten years old, were not suffered to escape the rigor of the Chief Justice's inquisition. One was committed to Dorchester gaol, where she died of the small-pox: another, terrified by the fierce countenance with which, on being produced before him, the judge looked at her, died not many hours after with fear. The survivors were excepted from the general pardon, which was afterwards issued. The sum of 7000l. as a Christmas-box to the maids of honour, was demanded of their parents for their ransom; and proceedings were not dropt, till the sums of 100l. or 50l. had been gained from the parents of some of them.

But the cruelties of which, under the cloak of a judicial process, this town was the scene, were surpassed by the violence and barbarity of Colonel Kirk's military executions. He came to Taunton with a number of prisoners, and two cart-loads of wounded men. Of these he immediately hanged nineteen, on the Cornhill, by military law, their wounds yet bleeding: endeavouring to overpower their dying cries, and the lamentations of the people and relatives, by the playing of pipes, the sound of the trumpet, and the beat of the drum. He one day, after a dinner given to his officers, commanded thirty men to be executed on the sign post of the inn; by ten at a time, while the glass went round in three healths; one to the king, a second to the queen, and a third to judge Jefferies. The mangled bodies of the victims of his cruelty were immediately stripped, their breasts cleaved asunder, and their hearts, while warm, were separately thrown into a large fire; and, as each was cast in, a great shout was raised, saying, "There goes the heart of a traitor." When their hearts were burnt, their quarters were boiled in pitch, and hung up in all the cross ways and public parts of the town and neighbourhood. For a full, particular, and interesting detail of these transactions, and of many particulars connected with a review of the state of the town, and of the transactions that have taken place in it, I refer to the "History of the town of Taunton," published in 1791. 4to. It shall be added here, that as the inhabitants of Taunton had severely suffered under the rod of oppression, no place, no town, hailed the revolution effected by William III. with greater ardour and gladness.—They flocked to the standard of the Prince of Orange; and the generosity of their zeal entailed on their posterity a burdensome and disproportioned quota towards the land tax.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, May 24, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to point out a considerable error in the Statement of the net Produce of the Duties of Excise and Malt, &c. given in your number for May, p. 371, in the article of vinegar, which is there set down at 783,305l. but which sum, I presume, must have been meant for wine in the following line; and as the preceding sum 26,861l. set opposite to *Verjuice* is very probably the amount of the duty on *Vinegar* during the period mentioned, I apprehend the sum of 5600l. set opposite to *Wine* must have been intended for the article *Verjuice*, and that the mistake as far as respects these particular items, may have been only a transposition of the sums; but on casting up the total by the figures in the statement, you will find another error of upwards of 70,000l.; as it appears there to be 14,590,525l. but in fact is only 14,520,504l. As the value of these communications (of which it seems a continuation is intended) must depend on their accuracy, and the reputation of your Magazine may suffer by a repetition of similar mistakes, you will no doubt readily excuse the liberty taken in these remarks, by A VINEGAR MAKER.

London, May 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE immense importance of the subject of Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population, induces me to hope for the admission of a few observations on the criticism on that work, inserted in your last Appendix.

Your reviewer remarks (see note to p. 614) that Mr. Malthus's reasoning (in answer to the objection that the urging the duty of moral restraint on the poor may ultimately tend to increase the vicious intercourse of the sexes) is not quite satisfactory. As, however, Mr. Malthus appeals to facts, I should not have imagined, from the candour with which the Monthly Magazine has usually been conducted, that such an argument would have been dismissed with so slight a notice. The *countries in which Mr. Malthus has proved the preventive check to population to be most prevalent, are (unless we must adopt an universal scepticism on the subject of national character) decidedly superior in their general morality, and particularly in what relates to the intercourse of the sexes, to the rest of Europe; nor are they at all inferior to their neighbours in those domestic virtues that arise from a prudent gratification of the passion which leads to a matrimonial union. In the country of the Grisons, I have been credibly informed that an instance of an illegitimate child is scarcely known, and in such a case the father would share the same disgrace with the mother.

The result of the Population Act tends strikingly to confirm the evidence afforded by the facts mentioned above: it appears that the preventive check to population (calculating from the proportion of annual marriages to the whole population) is greatest, not (as theory would lead us to expect) in the metropolis, or the large manufacturing towns, where vicious habits are most prevalent, but in the mountainous districts of Wales and the North of England, and in the more healthy parts of the country, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and where we naturally look for greater purity of manners. All this seems to confirm the supposition of Mr. Malthus, that the temptations arising from the restraint of natural passions in a state of celibacy, are not so difficult to be withstood as those from extreme poverty. I believe it will be allowed that it is the latter cause, together with the degradation of mind usually attending it, that chiefly contributes to fill our streets with prostitutes; and thus renders the virtue of moral restraint so unusual among the other sex. The example of America proves, that early and universal marriages, even where they do not produce poverty, are not so compleat a remedy for the evils of an illicit intercourse of the sexes, as from theory might have been supposed: their towns seem, from the accounts of travellers, to be not inferior in licentiousness to those of the Old World; and even in the country, the manners are by no means so pure as in many parts of Europe, since the birth of an illegitimate child is not at all uncommon, nor is it considered as bringing any indelible disgrace on either of its parents.

I shall conclude these desultory remarks with the mention of a circumstance which is of importance, as it fully refutes the vulgar notion of the physical bad consequences of protracting the usual term of celibacy; and proves that late marriages do

* England, Scotland, Norway, and Switzerland—perhaps, in speaking of this last country, the past tense may now with more propriety be used than the present.

do not (as is commonly ſuppoſed) neceſſarily produce a puny offſpring: that is, that the countries in which Mr. Malthus obſerves the preventive check to population to be moſt prevalent, are among thoſe which Hufeland (in his Treatiſe on the Art of Prolonging Life) remarks as moſt diſtinguiſhed for the longevity of their inhabitants. I am, Sir,

Cambridge, Your's, &c.
April 21, 1804. J. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

(*Continued from No.* 114, *p.* 335.)

OF LITERARY HISTORY.

TO make any progreſs in archeology it is neceſſary to unite the literary hiſtory and bibliography of that ſcience. Notwithſtanding the connection which reciprocally ſubſiſts between them, theſe two ſciences are very diſtinct from each other; the former treating of the ſubſtance of the literary productions, of epochs and events, of the ſciences, and of the lives of the men by whom they have been cultivated; while the latter diſcuſſes the object of the works, and their arrangement and diſtribution. It is as agreeable to know the hiſtory of the ſcience which is to be ſtudied, as it is neceſſary to be acquainted with the books in which the ſolution of the difficulties that may be encountered is to be found.

Several authors (among whom may be cited Struve, Heumann, and Denis) have written general works on literary hiſtory; others have adopted, with Lambeccius and Profeſſor Saxe, the chronological method; others again, ſuch as Fabricius, Harles, and Tiraboſchi, the geographical method: and others, laſtly, the analytical method. Profeſſor Oberlin, in a ſmall, but very valuable work, which he employs in his courſes of literary hiſtory, has combined theſe different plans.

Literary hiſtory is either general or ſpecial:—general, when it embraces the whole extent of the hiſtory of the ſciences; and ſpecial, when it treats of a part only. The latter, as it refers to archeology, is to engage our immediate and excluſive attention. The hiſtory of that ſcience, and that of the diſtinguiſhed men of letters who have made it the object of their purſuit, will be curſorily reviewed; at the ſame time that the productions of the latter will be analyzed and pointed out; to the end, that thoſe who have not the time to enter deeply into the ſtudy of antiquities, and who merely ſeek a ſuperficial information calculated to beſtow a greater intereſt on their reading and their travels, may alſo know ſomething of the hiſtory of the ſcience; may recollect, when it is neceſſary, the works they may conſult with advantage; and may, at the leaſt, be acquainted with the epochs when the writers exiſted, and the countries which gave them birth.

The ſtudy of archeology, and that of the monuments, more particularly require the union of an infinite number of attainments. To acquire the habit of judging correctly, it is neceſſary to have ſeen a great deal. To explain the monuments in a ſatisfactory manner, it is eſſential to poſſeſs the Greek and Latin languages, and to be acquainted with the modern tongues, ſo as to avoid giving as new what may already have been deſcribed. A knowledge of hiſtory in general, and of Greece and Rome in particular, is alſo indiſpenſable. To penetrate into the obſcurity of the heroical times, information muſt be obtained of whatever relates to the different branches of mythology. The hiſtory of the art, of the artiſts, and of their works, is next to be acquired, and ſhould be followed by a profound ſtudy of the medals and inſcriptions. Theſe acquirements ſhould all of them be founded on a knowledge of the true ſources, and on an attentive and well-digeſted peruſal of the Greek and Latin claſſics. It is alſo neceſſary to be initiated in the myſteries of the mechaniſm and poetry of the arts.

How happy the individual who is able to unite all theſe advantages! He indeed is fortunate who poſſeſſes the greater part of them; but without a knowledge of ſeveral of them, at the leaſt, it is impoſſible to make any progreſs in antiquities.

Hiſtory of Archeology.

The Hiſtory of Archeology is comprehended in that of the authors by whom it has been treated, and will be underſtood in proportion as we ſhall proceed to ſtudy its different parts. It is ſufficient to know in general, that it occupied the attention of the Ancients, as is proved by the Voyage of Pauſanias, in which he deſcribes the different monuments of Greece. The reduction of this branch of knowledge into theory, which alone can entitle it to the

the name of a ſcience, is, however, to be conſidered as a modern invention, and its ſtudy as of a recent origin.

Dante, Petrarch, and ſeveral others of the reſtorers of learning by whom their example was followed, laid the firſt foundations of this ſcience, by a ſearch after the manuſcripts of the claſſical authors in the monaſteries in which they were immerſed. In the firſt inſtance, nothing more was attempted than to come at and explain the ancient inſcriptions; the taſte for antique medals being more recent, and of the date of the ſixteenth century. It was the ſequel of the early enquiries; but the monuments, in which are recognized the rules of art and the effect of genius, did not as yet attract the attention of the learned.

The reaſoning on the theory of painting, inſtituted in the fourteenth century, was principally owing to the diſcovery of ſeveral monuments, baths, tombs, &c. which had been buried in the earth; and more eſpecially of the ſeven vaults which the Italians denominate *Sette Celle*, and in one of which the Laocoon, and ſeveral paintings in *freſco*, were found. From the ſtudy imitation, and compariſon of theſe monuments, Raphael derived the leſſons of his art, and acquired the title of the greateſt painter of his age. Although theſe vaults have been ſo much neglected, that the ſpot where they lie is not at preſent known, ſtill the advantages they produced, and the principles which the great maſters drew from them, have been tranſmitted to our time.

Raphael and Michael Angelo beſtowed all their attention on antique monuments. The former imitated, in his compoſitions, a great number of cameos and ſtatues; and this has given riſe to the imputation, unqueſtionably falſe, that he deſtroyed ſeveral ancient monuments; to the end, that the ſource and origin of the figures which he had merely imitated ſhould not be found.

At that time thoſe who were poſſeſſed of any ſhare of erudition likewiſe deemed it neceſſary to examine the engraved ſtones and ſtatues. Accordingly ſeveral enormous volumes on fabulous hiſtory made their appearance, embelliſhed with engravings of the monuments, which led to their explanation.

But in theſe efforts the art did not participate. It was reſerved for Caylus to open the career; for Winckelmann to enlarge it, without, however, cloſing it; and for Mengs, Sulzer, Heyne, and Viſconti, to immortalize themſelves by treading in their ſteps.

Archeological Bibliography.

After this brief expoſition of the literary hiſtory of archeology, it will be proper to enter into ſome details relative to Archeological Bibliography, which, however it may have been neglected, is certainly indiſpenſable. To be thoroughly acquainted with a ſcience, it is neceſſary to know the different works in which it is treated, and to be enabled not only to find them, whenever they are to be conſulted, in the bibliographical order in which they are arranged in public and private libraries, but likewiſe to follow that arrangement in forming a collection.

To convey a knowledge of the books, the uſe of which may be neceſſary, catalogues, ſtyled *bibliothecæ*, (libraries) have been drawn up, and are either general or ſpecial. Among the latter are arranged the catalogues, in which there is queſtion of the works only that have for their object a particular part of the ſcience, ſuch as the Numiſmatic Library of Banduri, that of Hirſch, the Dactyliographic Library of Mariette, &c.

In treating of each branch of the archeological ſcience, the ſpecial catalogues or libraries will be pointed out; at preſent, the general libraries muſt alone fix our attention.

At the end of the *Bibliotheca Numaria* of Labbe, is to be found a ſhort ſupplement, containing a catalogue of the books on the different parts of antiquities. This catalogue is, however, ſo inconſiderable as to afford but little information.

Johannes Albertus Fabricius announced, in 1709, his intention of publiſhing a Library of the Works on Archeology. At the end of his edition of the Treatiſe of Vogt, on the Antique Altars of the Chriſtians, he had already given a very ſhort catalogue of the books of that deſcription. This catalogue he augmented and publiſhed ſeparately in 1703, with the title of *Bibliotheca Antiquaria*, in one quarto volume. A ſecond edition, with additions, appeared in 1716; and, laſtly, a third edition, which is the beſt. This latter edition was edited by Paul Schaffhauſen.

The author has had principally in view to collect the works on the Jewiſh and Chriſtian antiquities. Having annexed to them a liſt of the diſſertations contained in the *Theſaurus Magnus* of Grævius, and in that of Gronovius, he afterwards points out the beſt productions on geography

phy and history; and, lastly, the *Monographies*, or separate treatises on different subjects of antiquity. It may be objected to this work, that it is deficient in method and arrangement, which might have been better; but this defect is supplied by two ample indexes, one of the subjects, the other of the authors. On the whole, it is a work the advantages of which cannot be denied, and furnishes a great help to the study of archeology.*

The *Bibliotheca Bunaviana*, or catalogue of the celebrated library of Count Bunau, is likewise of great utility in acquiring a knowledge of the books which relate to archeology. It is more methodically arranged than the *Bibliotheca Antiquaria* of Fabricius; but, as it does not contain any other notices than those of the works comprized in the library of the above celebrated antiquary, must be regarded as incomplete. It is certain, at the same time, that the library in question was very extensive.

The *Bibliotheca Historiæ* of Meusel contains likewise the titles of a great number of productions on Jewish, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. These titles are frequently accompanied by short notices and by solid judgments, dictated by a just and sound criticism.

The Alphabetical Tables of the authors cited in the short elementary treatises of Professor Oberlin, also present a vast and extensive nomenclature of works on antiquities. Many singular treatises, the knowledge of which may be of great utility, are pointed out in them.

Oliverius Legipontius, among his dissertations on literary history and antiquities, has published one which appears to have some relation to our subject: it is entitled, *De Rei Numariæ ac Lithologiæ Studio.* He has confined himself, however, to a few precepts on the numismatic science.

Treatises on Archeology.

After having treated the subject of archeological bibliography, to which the name of literary archeology is much more appropriate than to the branch of the science to which Ernesti has applied it, the general treatises, or those which lead to the study of antiquities, come under consideration.

On this subject nothing is to be met with, except a few dictionaries, more or less extensive in their plan, and more or less perfect in their execution; such as the Dictionary of Antiquities in the Methodical Encyclopedia, that of Chompré, &c. I do not speak of those of Pitiscus and Furgault, because they are merely special, and have an entire reference to Roman antiquities.

The *Thesaurus Magnus* of Greek Antiquities by Grævius, and that of Roman antiquities by Gronovius, are immense collections of *Monographies* on different subjects. The catalogue of them is contained in several works; but this great compilation does not present an *ensemble*, notwithstanding the editor has observed a certain degree of method in arranging the different treatises.

It may, indeed, be said that an universal treatise of antiquities does not exist; and this science is so extensive, that it is perhaps not possible to embrace all its parts collectively. Relatively to the enquiry, whether there are any general treatises on the two great divisions of archeology, it should be noticed, that the only general work on the part of the manners and usages is that of the celebrated Montfaucon,* in five volumes, which form ten parts in folio, with five supplementary volumes. The principal aim of the author has been to explain the manners and usages of the Ancients, conformably to the monuments he had collected from every part of

* Johannes Albertus Fabricius was born at Leipsic in 1667. He spent nearly the whole of his life at Hamburg, where he had taken up his residence, and where he died in 1736, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had a very extensive memory, and an extreme facility in writing. He never lost an instant; and, accordingly, the catalogue of his works is so extensive, that it is surprising he should have been enabled to complete any one of them. He is justly regarded as one of the best philologists. His principal works are, his Greek Library; his Latin Library; his Library of the middle Age; his Memoirs of the Men of Letters of Hamburg, and the Inscriptions contained in that City, with Commentaries; besides several productions of nearly an equal import. His life has been published by Niceron in his Memoirs; and in Germany, Reimar has composed a particular Biography of Fabricius.

* This learned Benedictine was born in Languedoc, in 1655. After having been engaged for a short time in military pursuits, he entered, in 1675, into the Congregation of St. Maur, and applied himself, with an indefatigable ardour and zeal, to the study of the languages, and to that of antiquities. He died, in 1748, at the age of eighty-three years. During the course of a long and very laborious life, he published a great number of works; of which, those only that have a reference to archeology need be cited in this place.

of the globe, and which he has classed accordingly. It is unfortunate that he has sometimes adapted monuments without subjecting them to a rigid criticism, and that he has frequently been misled by incorrect drawings. Notwithstanding this, his work is a collection of infinite value to those who are desirous to acquire a knowledge of the manners and usages of the Ancients, combined with that of the monuments.

Schatz, formerly one of the professors of the University of Strasburg, printed at Nuremberg, in the Latin and German languages, an abridgement of the above work, in one folio volume, and with a hundred and fifty plates. The number of monuments which have been discovered since the death of Montfaucon, renders a new edition of his complete work, with the additions of which it is susceptible, a great desideratum to the lovers of antiquities.

Treatises on Archeography.

A variety of general treatises have been composed on this subject. Several of the authors have adopted the analytical order; others, the chronological order; others, again, the geographical order; and others, lastly, the alphabetical order.

Among those who have followed the analytical order, may be comprehended the writers who have, in treating of the monuments, distributed them into different classes, such as the edifices, the inscriptions, the medals, &c. The chronological authors are those who have followed the art, in general, in its different degrees of perfection at different epochs, and have applied this mode of procedure to its different branches. The geographical, those who have classed the monuments according to the countries in which they are to be found. And, lastly, the lexicographical, those who have formed dictionaries relative to archæography. The principal general treatises on that science, treated according to the different methods above pointed out, are now to be considered.

(To be continued.)

place. The most considerable of them is his Antiquity Explained, a short account of which is given in the text. It was followed by a Description of the Monuments of the French Monarchy, in five folio volumes. He composed likewise a Greek Paleography, which contains many curious particulars relative to antiquities and the manuscripts of the Greek writers. His Eulogy has been published by M. de Boze, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in the Literary History of the Congregation of St. Maur.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE state of the *Bristol Asylum* for the *Indigent Blind*, as it appears from the accounts of that institution for the year 1802, may justly claim a place among the valuable materials of your excellent publication.

Of almost all charitable institutions, one that provides for the education of the BLIND, is, perhaps, the most laudable. It relieves human beings, whose condition is, without such relief, at once the most helpless and the most disconsolate. What is more, the charity is not here, as in many other cases, the mere hopeless indulgence of amiable and Christian feelings. It is, by the mercy of Divine Providence, completely *effectual*. The INDIGENT BLIND, admitted to the benefit of such an institution as that which exists here, become almost as if they received their sight. A new day-spring of cheerfulness is let in upon their minds; and they are taught to practise arts by which, with honest industry, they may, in independence and honour, earn subsistence for themselves.

The total sum of the DONATIONS received up to the 31st of December, 1802, was 2,278l. 5s. 7d.—The sum of the annual subscriptions is 240l. 8s.—The other particulars are well communicated in the following extracts from the last ACCOUNTS.

Receipts to the 31st of December, 1802.

Cash received for baskets	£.390	5	5
Ditto for white rods - - -	35	2	0
Ditto for cloth and laces -	13	12	1
	438	19	6

Disbursements to the 31st of December, 1802.

Two masters for instructing the blind - - - - -	74	4	0
Secretary - - - - - -	31	10	0
Mistress - - - - - -	17	18	4
Blind persons for work - -	166	0	3
Extra work - - - - -	17	19	0
Bread given to the blind -	3	16	6
Willows, hazels, &c. - -	130	13	3
Sorting, stripping, and hauling ditto - - - - -	26	19	4
Flower-baskets - - - -	19	15	0
Painting ditto - - - -	4	12	5
Bottoms for ditto - - -	8	15	7
Dying skains - - - - -	1	10	9
Common baskets - - - -	20	15	10
Flax, tagging laces, &c. -	8	1	9
Weaving and bleaching linen,	8	14	8
Coals, candles, &c. - - -	5	0	8
	546	7	4

The

The economy of the Inſtitution, the ſupport it has obtained, the manufactures which the blind have been educated to produce, and the general moderation of the expence, are ſufficiently evident from the foregoing extracts. The ſociety has farther laid out nearly 2,000l. in the purchaſe of a houſe, and poſſeſſes between 300l. and 400l. in the Three per cent. Conſols.

Briſtol, June 1, 1804. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the annexed topographical remarks on parts of France and Spain, hitherto not often deſcribed, ſhall appear to deſerve a place in your excellent repoſitory, I may, perhaps, from time to time, furniſh you with ſome communications of the ſame ſort, from original notes made on the ſpots mentioned.

As theſe remarks chiefly relate to objects not of a tranſient nature, nor liable to undergo much alteration, in the courſe of even many years, the juſtneſs of my obſervations can be but little affected by the time elapſed ſince they were made.

I am, &c. MONANDER.

London, May 15, 1804.

A TRIP *from* BAYONNE, *in* FRANCE, *to* SAINT SEBASTIAN, *in* SPAIN.

HAVING provided a couple of horſes, and a guide to accompany us on foot, we left Bayonne, at three in the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1788, and arrived about ſix, at *Saint John de Luz*. The remainder of the evening was employed in viewing the harbour and bay, where great works were carrying on, to form a port capable of ſheltering men of war, and other veſſels of the largeſt ſize.

The Bay of *St. John de Luz*, is ſituated in the angle of the great Bay of *Biſcay*, formed by the W. coaſt of *Gaſcony*, in France, and the N. coaſt of *Guipiſcoa*, in Spain.

It is of an oval ſhape, having its longeſt diameter from W. S. W. to E. N. E. about 1½ Engliſh mile; and the ſhorteſt, at right angles to the other, from the entrance to the bottom of the Bay, above ¾ of a mile.

The diſtance between the points at the entrance is nearly as much.

The depth of water in the mouth, is 50 French feet, excepting on a ſmall rocky ſhore, lying a little nearer to the eaſt than to the weſt point, on which the depth is only 24 feet; and within, all over the Bay, at the diſtance of ¼ of a mile from the beach, there are from 25 to 33 feet of water.

Theſe meaſures are all taken at low water, of the loweſt ſpring-tides.

At the new and full moons, it is flood about three o'clock, when the tide riſes twelve feet; but at neap tides, it riſes only eight or nine feet.

It is evident, therefore, that the largeſt veſſels may ride afloat, at low water, over the greateſt part of the Bay.

On the eaſt point of the entrance, which is high and rocky, is the battery of *St. Barbara*, and on the weſt point is a ſmall fort, incloſing the round Tower of *Soccoa*.

Under the ſhelter of this laſt point within the Bay, a couple of piers have been built for the reception of the ſmall veſſels belonging or trading to St. John.

The Bay lies open to the north-weſt winds, which ſend in a prodigious ſea from the Atlantic, rendering it of very little uſe, preciſely at the time when veſſels are the moſt in want of its protection.

The importance of a ſtation for the navy, at the very extremity of France, eſpecially as from St. John all the way to the mouth of the *Garonne*, a ſtretch of above 150 miles, there is no port where veſſels embayed with weſterly winds, can hope for refuge; theſe and other reaſons, political and military, induced the court of *Verſailles*, in 1780, ſeriouſly to attempt improvements of magnitude in this Bay.

It is true, that about fifteen miles north-eaſt from St. John de Luz, the river *Adour* falls into the ſea, and is navigable for middling-ſized veſſels three miles up to *Bayonne*: but there is a bar at the mouth of the river, on which, at low water, the depth is only five or ſix feet.

At ſpring-tides, the water riſes twelve feet more; but after all, to enable a veſſel drawing fourteen feet, to enter the Adour, four circumſtances would be requiſite, which can hardly be expected ever to meet: theſe are a ſmooth ſea, a fair wind, a high tide, and no ſtrong current out of the river.

Again, more than halfway from the Adour and the Garonne, there is the baſon or inlet of *Arcajou*; but, on account of the ſand-banks and ſhallow water, it can be of no uſe, but to fiſhing-boats and other ſmall craft.

The improvements projected at St. John de Luz, conſiſted chiefly in carrying out from the eaſt point, a mole or pier as far as the ſunk rock already mentioned, and another from the weſt point, directed ſo much outwardly, as to cover the eaſt mole from the violence of the ſea, but leaving

leaving between the two extremities, a paſſage of 150 fathoms into the Bay, which might then eaſily accommodate as far as twelve ſail of the line, with a large proportion of frigates and other ſmaller veſſels.

Notwithſtanding the difficulties and expence of this undertaking, in June 1788, the eaſt mole was carried out a little beyond low-water-mark, and the weſt had nearly arrived at a ſimilar point.

Hitherto the moles had advanced with ſecurity, founded on ledges of rock running out from each ſide of the bay; but the moſt arduous part of the work remained to be executed. Opinions were divided as to the beſt mode of accompliſhing the object; but the favourite ſcheme was to eke out what had already been done, by ranges of *cones*, ſunk in the ſea, at proper diſtances one from another, as had been begun at *Cherbourg*, oppoſite to *Portſmouth*.

The works at St. John began now to feel the effects of the derangement of the finances of France, and of other cauſes, which ſoon after led to the eventful revolution of that devoted country.

In 1788, only 250 men from the garriſon of Bayonne were employed there; whereas, in the preceding year, a whole regiment had been regularly at work.

The appearance of the ſea in this corner, during or after a gale of wind, was deſcribed to us to be magnificently tremendous: but we had the *mortification* to view it after a long tract of ſummer calms, when not a ſingle ſhipwreck enlivened the ſcene.

The town of St. John, a ſmall irregular place, lying on the bottom of the Bay, has gradually retired before the aſſault of the waves. In 1782, the ſea broke down a ſtrong rampart or *eſtacade*, compacted of timber and ſtone, which lined the ſhore, at the uſual high-water mark, and levelled with the ground a convent of Urſuline nuns, with many other buildings, the ruins of which were ſtill viſible among the ſands.

The little river *Nivelle* comes down from the Pyrenees, and running through the town, is, by means of jetties, rendered capable of admitting ſmall veſſels at high water: but it is intended to take advantage of this ſtream, and of the low grounds through which it paſſes, to conſtruct baſons and docks for ſhips of the greateſt burthen.

The ground within the Bay is, in general, ſand; but, in many places, interſperſed with rocks.

The moles at the entrance, were about 60 feet broad at the foundation, but diminiſhed to 40 feet on the top, including the parapet on the outſide.

The trade of St. John de Luz was but inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly in a ſhare of the Newfoundland fiſhery.

The road hitherto from Bayonne lay, in general, over ſandy downs, in many places covered with heath and fern; but the eye was occaſionally relieved by the view of a cultivated ſpot, or a clump of trees.

The proſpect on the right hand extended over the ſea, until it met the lofty irregular coaſt of Biſcay; while that to the left, and in front, was cloſely hemmed in by the majeſtic Pyrenees, gradually approaching the ſhore.

Beyond St. John the country is better peopled and cultivated, with ſmall incloſures, ſurrounded with hedge-rows of trees.

Leaving St. John early in the morning, we travelled about eight miles over this tract, which, though low, is not level, until we arrived on the banks of the *Bidaſſoa*, here ſeparating France from Spain.

As we went down to the water's edge, a French invalid advanced from his guardhouſe to examine our paſſport, and to receive the uſual preſent of a ſhilling.

The *Bidaſſoa*, being a boundary ſtream, is conſidered as neutral, both French and Spaniſh boatmen plying at the ferry.

Each nation has, or claims, a privilege of wafting to the oppoſite bank all travellers proceeding from its own ſide of the river. Thus, whilſt we were ferried over to Spain by Frenchmen, another party were conveyed to France by Spaniards.

On the Spaniſh bank ſtands a guardhouſe, with the arms of the kingdom on the frontiſpiece.

The river *Bidaſſoa*, or *Vidaſſoa*, (for the word is ſpelled both ways, as the letters *b* and *v*, have, in the Spaniſh language, very nearly the ſame ſound, and are frequently written and printed interchangeably,) ruſhes down with great rapidity from the Pyrenees, until it reach the flat country, at their feet, a ſhort way up from the ferry: there it is divided into a number of channels incloſing ſmall iſlands, of which one has acquired ſome celebrity in hiſtory.

In this ſpot were held the conferences between Cardinal *Mazarine* and Don *Lewis de Haro*, miniſters of France and Spain, for arranging matters between the two countries, by what is called the Peace of the Pyrenees.

It was during this negociation that Don Lewis, in conversation with a friend, made a remark on the Cardinal, pregnant with important truth, and which it is, to this day a constant rule in *Utopia* to inscribe in letters of gold, in the beginning of the Instructions given to every ambassador and negociator, before he proceed on his mission to foreign parts.

"The Cardinal," said the Spanish minister, "has one defect; but it is a radical defect, and the greatest a negociator can have: *he is perpetually contriving how he may deceive those with whom he has to treat.*"

In the same little island took place the exchange of the chivalrous *Francis* I. who had been made a prisoner at the fatal battle of *Pavia*, in 1525, for his sons, who were to remain in the hands of *Charles* V. as hostages, for the fulfillment of the engagements contracted by their unfortunate father.

Francis, after hastily embracing his children, was landed in his own dominions, where instantly mounting a charger provided for him, he drew his sword, flourished it over his head, and calling out, "*I am once more a king!*" gallopped off in the midst of his enraptured attendants.

This spot was, in days of yore, called the Isle of Pheasants; certainly not from its having been a favourite abode of those birds: but since the Peace of the Pyrenees, it has retained the name of the Isle of the Conference.

It is low and marshy, and often overflowed at high tides, or floods in the river.

There was no resisting the temptation, we, therefore, by a small extra-payment, were allowed to step on it for a couple of minutes.

At last we were landed in Spain, and proceeded down the river-bank for about a mile to *Irun*, now a small town, but once, it is said, much more considerable.

It is customary here for travellers to present themselves before the *Alcalde*, to have their passports verified: but we had other reasons for waiting on this magistrate: we purposed to return to France by *Fontarabia*, which lies at the mouth of the *Bidassoa*; and for this purpose, a special permission was necessary, because the custom-house is established at *Irun*.

This permission we readily obtained, together with a licence to carry out of Spain a much larger sum of *specie* than we could possibly want.

These matters being arranged, our guide conducted us to what he called a good inn, which had much the air of a great barn, with an arched doorway in the end towards the street.

In one corner we put up our horses; in another lay a sow with a litter of thirteen; the third corner served as a kitchen; and in the fourth were placed the beds. Notwithstanding these unpromising appearances, we made a hearty breakfast on Spanish bread, Dutch cheese, and French wine, all of excellent quality; and about nine in the morning, pursued our journey for *St. Sebastian.*

At *Irun* we quitted the great road to *Madrid*, opened and kept up across the Pyrenean ridges, with great skill, and at a very considerable expence.

This road was throughout so much improved, that, for the first time, a diligence had been lately established, to run regularly between *Bayonne* and *Madrid.*

Our route turned down westwardly to the right, crossing a succession of low hills and vales, covered with wood; but here and there presenting a cottage in the midst of a spot of cultivated ground.

This road we were told was used only during summer, and that in the winter, travellers generally took another route.

Travelling three hours, at a slow pace, we came to *Lesso*, a village situated at the S. E. extremity of the bay or harbour of *Port Passage.*

Here we sent the guide and horses round the bottom of the Bay, to wait for us on the other side, and embarked in a large boat, rowed by four *women*, who, in half an hour, landed us in the town of *Passage.*

This bay, or harbour, is formed by the sea entering through a narrow winding inlet, across a high rocky ridge of hills, which line the shore, from the mouth of the *Bidassoa* to *St. Sebastian.* Its name is *Jaysquivel*, a word meaning in the aboriginal language of *Biscay*, *the shoulder of the mountain*, as being a protuberance from the Pyrenees, abutting on the sea.

The mouth of *Port Passage* lies in N. lat. 43°. 20'. 10". and in long. E. from the marine observatory at *Cadiz*, 4°. 21'. 30". The width, at the entrance, is about ninety fathoms; but it diminishes in some places to fifty, farther up the inlet, which lies, in general, in a direction from N. N. W. to S. S. E. on a length of nearly ¾ of a mile.

The sea, after piercing through the ridge of *Jaysquivel*, spreads over a large tract of low ground, at the mouths of three rivulets, assuming the appearance of a bason, entirely land-locked. This bason,

bason, however, is so shallow as, at low water, to become dry, excepting just in the channels of the rivulets: so that vessels drawing more than ten feet of water, must remain in the inlet or entrance, towards the inner end, in from three to five fathoms depth at the lowest ebb.

It is high water here at fall and change, at three o'clock, when the tide rises twelve feet.

The tradition of the country is, that, in ancient times, the inner bason was very deep; but that it has been gradually shallowed by the accumulation of materials brought from the mountains after rains: and the tradition has probably been founded on observation of the fact.

When we were at Port Passage, there were two fifty-gun ships and some frigates at anchor in the entrance; but, from the appearance of the town, docks, forts, &c. government seemed to have paid but little attention to the place.

It is true, indeed, that only a small number of vessels can be accommodated here, and that great care is requisite in going in and out, in order to keep clear of those at anchor, as well as of the rocky shores, which spring suddenly up from the water's edge, to a great heighth, on both sides.

As we had heard a great deal about the excellence of this port, our expectations were raised, and consequently disappointed: but the *coup d'œil* of the bay, with its arms rearing up between the rising grounds; the magnificence of the entrance, cut through a mountain, intended, as it were, by nature, to ward off the attacks of the ocean; these and many other particulars, of which we had neither heard nor read one word, gave us very high pleasure. It has been already mentioned, that we were rowed across the harbour by *women*. The *men* of all this north coast of Spain, a most hardy, active, and enterprising race, inhabiting a very mountainous tract, which affords but little employment for them on shore, are extremely attached to a sea-faring life.

At this time they were abroad in the fishery and other branches of navigation; so that home labour, of various sorts, had entirely devolved to the females; of whom some, from their frequent intercourse with British vessels, made a shift to express themselves in tolerable Sea-English.

All along this coast, the inhabitants are extremely ready to go off to vessels appearing near the land, to pilot or tow them into port. Those of Port Passage and St. Sebastian have a peculiar regulation, by which the boat which first reaches the vessel at sea, must of necessity be received; and each person in her is entitled to demand twelve *reals of vellon*, or about half-a-crown sterling.

The other boats may, or may not, be engaged, at the option of the commander of the vessel; but, if engaged, their crews are entitled to only nine reals, or 22½ pence, each person.

Our female sailors recounted endless stories of the loss of fathers and brothers, husbands and sons, in these dangerous struggles, often in the most boisterous weather.

The variation of the magnetic needle at Port Passage, in 1787, was found, by accurate experiments, to be 20 deg. 40 min. westerly.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of your correspondent ŒDIPUS, concerning the *Sarcophagus* of ALEXANDER, did not, till within these few days, fall in my way.

In page 4 of your Magazine for February, is the following passage:—"The last sentence, Sir, was falling from my pen, when I received the information that Mr. Clarke, who has deserved well of the world for his researches, is *now* employed in adducing proofs that the Sarcophagus of the Museum was really the tomb of Alexander!" Allow me to acquaint Œdipus, that his information is erroneous; for Mr. Clarke's testimonies on this subject were adduced *above twelve months ago*; and, to satisfy the curiosity of friends, liberally communicated to them. Let me add, as they are now in the press, the public will soon perceive, that, if Œdipus were a stranger to them till the time of his writing, he is more of a conjurer than himself is aware.

DAVUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EBORACENSIS returns his best thanks to *A Porter-Drinker*, and *Dr. Carey*, for their obliging communications on the subject of malt-liquor, which he hopes they will extend at their leisure; he will also be obliged to any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, who can inform him where *Rolleston's Dissertation on Barley-wine* is to be met with, as he has seen a reference to it without being able to find where it is to be had.

April 17, 1804.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Baffet Law—Hatfield Division	2,422	2,814	6,381	6,636	2,497	1,714	13,017
——— North Clay do.	1,582	1,710	3,778	4,016	2,043	1,410	7,794
——— South Clay do.	1,143	1,260	2,932	3,054	1,612	416	5,986
Bingham	1,827	1,930	4,453	4,699	2,785	1,070	9,152
Broxtow	6,723	7,131	17,190	17,738	3,625	12,770	34,928
Newark	1,056	1,163	2,719	2,641	2,599	489	5,360
Rufhcliffe	1,473	1,607	4,181	3,913	2,193	1,304	8,094
Thurgarton	2,474	2,616	6,487	6,453	4,364	2,704	12,940
LIBERTY OF							
Southwell and Scrooby	1,558	1,656	3,610	3,878	1,667	1,007	7,488
TOWN OF							
Nottingham	4,977	6,707	13,729	15,132	267	11,698	28,861
Newark	1,376	1,487	3,098	3,632	252	931	6,730
Total	25,611	30,081	68,558	71,792	23,904	55,513	140,350

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

HUNDRED OF							
Bampton	2,260	2,581	5,817	6,253	2,888	2,117	12,070
Banbury	1,575	1,700	3,872	4,108	1,858	1,933	7,980
Binfield	1,392	1,476	3,135	3,533	1,406	893	6,668
Bloxham	1,404	1,517	3,463	3,574	1,873	1,026	7,037
Bullington	1,340	1,711	3,688	3,711	3,461	837	7,399
Chadlington	2,128	2,630	5,886	6,049	3,966	724	11,935
Dorchefter	539	605	1,310	1,339	1,251	180	2,649
Ewelme	934	1,071	2,272	2,442	2,291	698	4,714
Langtree	632	686	1,548	1,620	1,737	328	3,168
Lewknor	727	827	1,795	1,966	950	528	3,761
Pirton	510	557	1,199	1,360	818	354	2,559
Ploughley	2,016	2,270	4,883	5,010	5,513	2,848	9,893
Thane	717	794	1,805	1,896	1,132	337	3,701
Wooton	2,385	2,771	6,549	6,466	3,812	1,175	13,015
CITY OF							
Oxford	1,827	2,230	5,920	5,774	146	1,647	11,694
LIBERTY OF							
the fame	213	324	644	733	7	721	1,377
Total	20,599	23,750	53,786	55,834	33,109	16,346	109,620

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Alstoe	707	767	1,774	1,861	877	357	3,635
East	545	574	1,443	1,462	1,067	21[illegible]	2,905
Martinsley	649	702	1,514	1,605	477	436	3,119
Oakham Soke	707	786	1,640	1,760	581	351	3,400
Wrandike	666	734	1,607	1,690	993	56[illegible]	3,297
Total.	3,274	3,563	7,978	8,378	3,995	1,92[illegible]	16,356

COUNTY OF SALOP.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Bradford, North	3,698	4,058	9,727	10,489	5,463	2,520	20,216
Bradford, South	5,096	5,456	14,144	13,569	4,967	11,349	27,713
Brimstrey	1,691	1,780	4,618	4,656	3,557	1,217	9,274
Candover	924	1,027	2,912	2,657	2,282	574	5,569
Chirbury	555	630	1,630	1,488	1,159	222	3,118
Ford	847	1,103	2,689	2,659	2,851	389	5,348
Munslow	1,666	1,710	4,189	4,328	4,069	715	8,517
Oswestry	2,663	2,993	6,622	7,160	4,125	1,757	13,782
Overs	422	442	1,193	1,188	745	179	2,381
Pimhill	1,862	2,062	5,328	5,223	2,909	801	10,551
Purslow	1,573	1,701	4,338	4,332	5,110	515	8,670
Soddesden	2,082	2,218	5,622	5,638	3,645	1,598	11,260
TOWN OF							
Shrewsbury	2,773	3,300	6,647	8,092	1,372	6,692	14,739
LIBERTIES OF							
Do.	337	367	927	965	635	131	1,892
TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF							
Wenlock	3,294	3,802	8,231	8,073	1,779	2,567	16,304
TOWN OF							
Bridgnorth	919	946	1,966	2,442	215	3,806	4,408
Ludlow	780	906	1,780	2,117	165	503	3,897
Total	31,182	34,501	82,563	85,076	45,046	35,535	167,639

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Abdick and Bullſtone	1,406	1,659	3,936	4,132	2,647	2,151	8,068
Andersfield	329	378	938	966	1,285	193	1,904
Bath Forum	992	1,300	2,639	3,087	387	983	5,726
Bempſtone	831	853	2,198	2,269	1,020	217	4,467
Brent with Wrington	524	710	1,415	1,572	668	272	2,987
Bruton	619	718	1,545	1,789	900	394	3,334
Cannington	722	814	1,977	2,106	1,879	405	4,083
Carhampton	1,264	1,423	3,146	3,470	3,019	1,173	6,616
Cataſh	1,053	1,205	2,783	2,977	1,257	845	5,760
Chew and Chewton	2,272	2,596	5,948	6,370	2,124	910	12,318
Crewkerne	910	997	2,157	2,623	957	791	4,780
Curry, North	517	550	1,290	1,367	1,426	107	2,657
Ferris Norton	836	909	2,072	2,417	1,469	1,446	4,489
Frome	2,902	3,207	7,267	8,207	1,376	4,569	15,474
Glaſton	789	890	2,077	2,325	693	579	4,402
Hartcliffe with Bedminſter	1,031	1,189	2,744	3,053	768	938	5,797
Horethorne	913	1,071	2,640	2,974	2,389	1,527	5,614
Hounborough	1,024	1,265	2,824	3,229	1,280	2,264	6,053
Keynſham	1,268	1,477	3,375	3,571	1,626	782	6,946
Kilmerſdon	1,250	1,436	3,214	3,517	875	983	6,731
Kingſbury	2,679	2,968	6,822	8,036	3,104	6,112	14,858
Martock	352	489	951	1,151	331	176	2,102
Milverton	654	715	1,624	2,110	1,831	934	3,734
Petherton, North and South	1,842	2,123	4,838	5,200	4,022	1,436	10,038
Pitney	195	240	622	658	282	99	1,280
Portbury	956	1,054	2,741	2,879	1,235	396	5,620
Somerton and Stone	1,648	1,938	3,674	4,129	1,750	3,063	7,803
Taunton Dean	1,481	1,865	4,120	4,460	3,811	1,442	8,580
Tintinhull	530	630	1,399	1,597	554	807	2,996
Wellow	897	1,004	2,522	2,537	726	801	5,059
Wells Forum	1,499	1,811	3,624	4,191	1,311	1,10[illegible]	7,815
Whiteſtone	2,262	2,550	4,982	6,014	2,227	5,06[illegible]	10,996
Whitley	1,523	1,786	4,389	4,342	2,983	573	8,731
Willerton and Freemanners	2,110	2,402	5,922	6,397	4,683	1,816	12,319
Winter Stoke	2,044	2,453	5,752	6,065	3,557	911	11,817
CITY OF							
Bath	4,289	6,510	12,441	19,759	483	6,103	32,200
TOWN OF							
Bridgwater	481	520	1,715	1,919	328	986	3,634
Taunton	1,146	1,308	2,450	3,344	176	699	[illegible],794
Ilcheſter Gaol	—	—	125	—	—	—	125
Wilton Do.	—	—	29	14	—	—	43
Total.	48,040	57,013	126,927	146,823	61,434	54,053	273,750

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* MALTA.

MARCH 25, 1802, I embarked in the Downs, on board the Enterprise, merchant vessel, of 220 tons burthen, Capt. James Francis, commander; and after one unsuccessful attempt to begin our voyage, finally weighed anchor on the 29th, with a fresh gale from the north-north-east. We escaped, very providentially, a serious danger in the very act of getting under weigh. The violence of the wind and tide hurried our ship with such precipitation toward another, lying near us in the Downs, that all effort to prevent their collision proved ineffectual. We thought ourselves happy to escape from so violent a shock, without any other injury than the loss of the timbers which supported one of our boats, at the stern of the ship, and some slight damage to that part of the rigging which entangled with the other vessel. The gale of wind, March 30, bore us with the rapidity of ten miles an hour through the streights of Dover, and 31st along the coasts of Kent, and Hampshire; April 1, the Isle of Wight, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, into the Bay of Biscay.

April 2, 3, and 4, we continued our course with unusual rapidity, over the big rolling waves of the Bay. I had little other amusement than that of ascertaining our daily change of latitude by my quadrant, or watching some or other of the vessels that occasionally bounded over the billows, like ourselves, near us. For our provisions being rather substantial than delicate, the qualms of sea-sickness drove all pleasurable thoughts away: till the morning of the 5th, when the Captain assured me he had plainly seen the rock of Lisbon at sun-rise. About 10, I had the delightful satisfaction of perceiving with my naked eye, the high land of the kingdom of Algarve, in the south of Portugal, and began to hope my anxious and eager longing to indulge in the delicious fruits of those countries would soon be gratified.

The mountains in view, have the name of Manchique. We glided along the coast that terminates their base the whole morning and afternoon, highly delighted with so swift a transportation to a new climate, and before sun-set wore round the blunt bold rock that forms the south-west angle of the Spanish peninsula, well known to be Cape St. Vincent. A monastery crowns the summit of this Cape. We were sufficiently near it to distinguish plainly, with an ordinary telescope, minute objects in the monastery. I believe it to be dedicated to St. Vincent; whence the appellation of the Cape. It was called by the ancients *Sacrum Promontorium*. The monastery standing on this bold promontory, overhanging the vast Atlantic ocean, must command one of the most magnificent sea-views in the world. We rounded the Cape in the night, April 6, and at sunrise next morning, found ourselves off the little Portuguese town of Carvociro. We were, indeed, rather too far from the land to distinguish objects clearly, without a glass; but with one, the border of the mountains lying behind the town, the groves of olive trees, and cattle, formed a very pleasing and picturesque appearance. The town of Faro, near Carvociro, lies very near the *Portus Hannibalis* of the ancients:—a geographical title that awakened me to the agreeable recollection of the short space of time which had borne me into the neighbourhood of the most interesting countries honoured in Classic Annals.

We were becalmed off this coast till the evening, wishing to hold some intercourse with the inhabitants, whom we had a distant view of on shore and in their fishing-boats. But no signal our captain would allow us to make, proved effectual. April 7, we wore off with a light breeze, and next day by two o'clock in the afternoon, approached near enough to the coast of the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, to distinguish with our glasses, the castles and towns that lie in the vicinity of Cadiz.

On the 8th, in the morning the wind began to blow strong and adverse. To our great mortification, we entirely lost sight of land, and were all day tossed about in one of those gales of wind, called among seamen a Levanter. I passed the whole day in considerable alarm; and though in general not aware of any unusual dread of death, I confess the horrors of a watery grave came powerfully upon my mind. The first excursion of a restless traveller, so admirably described by De Foe, in his Crusoe's fate, and an hundred sad tales of shipwreck, took full possession of my imagination.

On the 9th, after a little intermission, the Levanter resumed its violence, and continued through the whole of the 10th: it pleased God, that it entirely abated on the morning of the 11th. The chearful sun broke out about noon, discovering, to my infinite joy, the two Capes which bound the eastern extremity of the streights of Gibraltar; Cape Trafalgar, anciently called Promontorium Junonis, and Cape Spartel,

Spartel, anciently Ampelusiæ Promontorium. As we advanced, we gradually obtained sight of all the high land of Africa, that runs behind Tangier, Ceuta, &c. and which terminates the north-western extremity of Mount Atlas. We entered the Streights at sunset, and on the morning of the 12th, we found ourselves passing from the eastern end of this magnificent natural portal into the Mediterranean, just at sun rise:

> "Right against the eastern gate,
> Where the great sun begins his state,
> Rob'd in flames and amber light"

and who seemed to lift his full orb in a cloudless sky above the farthest extremity of the Mediterranean, to gild the glorious prospect before us. On our left the Bay of Algeziras, the town of St. Roque, Gibraltar rock, the orange groves of Andalusia and all the high ground of Spain: on our right, the thin flat marble rocks of the Streights peering over each other; the broad green pastures and milk white town of Ceuta, the Bay of Tetuan and Mount Atlas, snow-capped, extending its summits full many a league into the interior of Africa, and right before us a cerulean summer-sea.

On the 13th, the wind became adverse at noon, and we lingered off the high land of Grenada, which hides the little city of Almeria from the sight of seamen. I had every reason to believe, that the most beautiful and most fertile part of Spain lay behind also; but alas! though we were all convinced of its abundance in fruits and wine, the Captain dared not venture into the good harbour here before him; and I retired to rest this and the two following nights, as I had several preceding, dreaming of green fields, flowery meadows, and groves loaded with delicious fruit, tantalized almost beyond endurance. Indeed, I would willingly have stopped here, at least for some months, being invalid; but I fear we too often, as I did, I believe, now, forego present, for distant and imaginary gratifications.

April 14 and 15, wind adverse; fatiguing and tormenting; my only consolation was that I began to advance to interesting countries: that I saw on my left the snow-topt mountains of Grenada and Murcia lifting their white summits near the clouds: that I tasted the air of Fenelon's Betica, as visited by Telemachus; and that on my right, I had a glimpse of the coast of antient Numidia: recalling to my mind the feats of the Moors on one side, and the pathetic appeal of Adherbal against the wiley villainies of Jugurtha on the other.

On the 16th, a favourable breeze sprung up from the west, which bore us along-side a small vessel, from which we procured half a dozen oranges, a few lemons, and some Malaga wine. The fruit, scarcely gathered a week at Malaga, was some consolation, though it almost served to aggravate our thirst for more. To-day we saw many bonetas and small turtle asleep; one of the former was taken, and after being kept twenty-four hours, ate very firm and well, when stewed in some tart red malaga; it was generally approved, but not by every one. The boneta is from ten inches to two feet in length; they swim swift, and in shoals, and may be harpooned by the ship's side.

On the 18th, being Easter Sunday, the passengers and crew assembled on the poop of the ship, and heard divine service read: this was the first time I had been called upon since we had been on board. Saw several turtle, but could not take one.

On the 19th, several heavy squalls; it pleased God that our vessel wore through them with only the loss of a shattered sail, and a joint of the rigging. The weather continued blowing with a heavy sea, to the 21st; it was succeeded by dead calms and fine sun-shine, till the 23d, when a breeze sprung up, which, to my real joy and satisfaction, brought us on the 25th, being Sunday, in sight of the Island of Sardinia; as our captain had been a dreadful reckoner and knew not his longitude by 120 miles. For an account of the ancient state of this Island, see Pausanias.

D'Anville lays down in his maps, the cities of Calaris (now Cagliari) Olbia, Sulci, Jura, &c. as mentioned by Pausanias. We lay toward the calm of the evening, off the ancient *Herculis Portus*, and the promontory which hides the latter town, or that which succeeded it. With a glass I could only discern one low white tower, whether ancient or modern I could not ascertain. We lost sight of it and bore toward Sicily next morning, and the whole of the following day and night, careful to avoid certain very dangerous rocks, called the Squills, that lay, we supposed, about thirty miles to the south of us; by the kindness of Providence, we experienced no evil from them; and on Tuesday morning, the 26th, came in sight of the promontory of ancient Lilybæum, and the islands visible near the western extremity of Sicily. We sailed along the fair coast of Sicily all Tuesday and Wednesday near enough to distinguish its towns and groves with

with the naked eye, and with an ordinary teleſcope to trace out many intereſting objects.

We ſaw, or fancied we ſaw, ancient Girgenti, and one or two temples behind it. We clearly diſcovered Mount Etna, and the ſmoke iſſuing from his ſnowy ſummit. We could even perceive, though 120 miles diſtant, the black lines of lava near the edge of the Crater which the partial melting of his ſnows expoſed. We lay cloſe to a neat little town in the evening, which we ſuppoſed to be Alicata, and on the afternoon of the 28th, we had a diſtant glimpſe on our right, of the four clumps of land which our ſea-men knew to be Malta, and its dependencies, Gozo and Commino.

Next morning, 29th, we were near enough the principal city of Malta, called Valetta, to diſtinguiſh houſes, churches, and ſhipping; the multitude of ſtone-walls, that give the iſland ſo much the appearance of one continuity of amphitheatrical rocky ſtrata riſing above each other, interſperſed with dark green clumps of locuſt trees and ſtreaks of green corn-fields. About noon two boats rowed by Malteſe, put off from the port of La Valetta, and ſoon afforded us the delightful ſatisfaction of ſetting foot on the ſtone-quay. We were accompanied by our amiable Mooriſh friend, who jabbered Arabic with the crews of the boats all the way with great glee. As ſoon as we were landed, we were placed within a ſmall railed area, till the health-officer ſhould allow us to proceed into the town; and during our half-hour's quarantine, had time to look round on the variety of individuals in ſomewhat a ſimilar predicament with ourſelves. We found the quay divided into ſuch little compartments as that we occupied; and at that moment, each a little parade of Moors, Greeks and Levanters, of different deſcriptions, in the dreſs of their reſpective countries. The beautiful dreſs and venerable aſpect of a Greek, nearly drew me into a very aukward difficulty. He was ſmoaking a long ornamented pipe, in a neighbouring compartment, and like myſelf unwittingly drew near to chat, if haply we could make each other underſtood:—had I touched him or his habiliments, a forty days quarantine muſt have been my lot! Our good friend, the young Moor, with extreme earneſtneſs ran up and warned me of my danger.

So ſoon as we were relieved by the health-officer, and our fellow paſſengers had made ſome proviſion from the market of La Valetta, of live ſtock, fruit and vegetables for their voyage to the Levant; we all went to dine together at the principal inn. We paid nine ſhillings each, for a good dinner of meat, ſoup, fiſh, fowl, and paſtry, and indifferent red wine. After dinner I parted from my friend, the young Moor, with ſincere regret; and he purſued his courſe with the reſt of the paſſengers, on board the ſhip I had quitted, to Conſtantinople.

As the fortune of this gentleman was ſomewhat ſingular, I cannot avoid mentioning it:—he was a native of Tetuan, on that part of the coaſt of the kingdom of Morocco, which lies in the bay of the ſame name, nearly oppoſite the rock of Gibraltar. When at the age of nineteen, ſome unpleaſant fracas had induced his friends, or the government, to recommend or command him to leave his country for a few years. He complied; and in order to ſpend his time in the moſt profitable way, determined to paſs the years of his exile in travelling. He began with making the pilgrimage to Mecca, in company with twelve other Mooriſh gentlemen. He went coaſtways, by ſea to Egypt, whence he joined the Caravan by land in Arabia, and proceeded to the holy city. This pilgrimage obtained to the pilgrim the honourable title of *Alhadj*;

الحج

which, though it means, literally tranſlated, no more than Pilgrim to Mecca, is a diſtinction more valued in Barbary than knighthood formerly was in England: and the account he gave me of the perils of the journey, confirming the generally received apprehenſions of it, ſeem fully to entitle the traveller to ſuch diſtinction here, whether the motives from which pilgrimages are frequently performed ſhall or ſhall not be deemed meritorious hereafter. Much was ſuffered in the voyage from want of water, and the difficulty of procuring ſupplies from nations hoſtile to his ſtate, on the Barbary coaſt, between Tunis and Alexandria; but the blaſt of the peſtilential *Shamaul*,

شمال

was the moſt formidable danger to be encountered. This dreadful phenomenon ſeems to have been peculiarly fatal to the party whom my friend travelled with; for when it aſſailed the caravan in the deſart, conſiſting of 70,000 pilgrims, a proportion of one ſeventh of the whole, ten thouſand, fell a ſacrifice to its baneful influence; whereas out of his party of thirteen, nine died. His account of Mecca differed

differed very little from that which may be gathered from the few intelligent European travellers who have contrived to viſit that holy city; For no Chriſtian can be permitted to approach it. The diſguiſe of a Mahommedan is indiſpenſable. Indeed the expence muſt be a bar to moſt perſons of habits commonly capable of enduring ſuch fatigue; that of my friend exceeded ſix hundred pounds. Though a Moor born and bred in latitude 34°.35′ he complained loudly of the intolerable heats of Mecca.

From Mecca he returned by Alexandria to the Mediterranean, which he croſſed thence to Conſtantinople; where, as a deſcendant of Mahommed, he was entitled to the privilege of wearing a green turban. He appeared quite clear in his genealogy from Mahommed, on my requeſting him to trace it. From Conſtantinople he went, by ſea, to London; after viſiting Genoa, Liſbon, and ſome other ports in the Mediterranean, partly from curioſity, partly from commercial views. He was brave, generous, and frank in his diſpoſition; extremely affectionate and obliging. During his exile, he had received intelligence of the death of all his ſiſters, ſix in number, with all their families and relations, to the number of ſixty, who died of the plague in Tetuan.

I never ſaw a man more likely to feel ſenſibly ſo dreadful a loſs. But his pious reſignation to the will of الله Providence, ſubdued all complaint. I have obſerved in him, on other occaſions, the ſame tranquil reſignation to the divine will. During the heavy gales of wind we encountered in our voyage, while moſt of us Chriſtians were quaking with alarm, he would ſtretch himſelf out on his mattraſs, and quietly hope for better weather. He was not incapable of expreſſing his reſentment when offended; and while almoſt unaware of their effect, fond of indulging in the uſe of wine and ſpirits; but as far as the experience of a few weeks enabled me to eſtimate his value, he was as amiable a friend as a Chriſtian could hope to find. He ſpoke Engliſh and Spaniſh and Italian fluently; but he did not write in any other character than that of his own country, which is almoſt to a point the Arabic.

In the babel of languages ſpoken among our crews, he was chief interpreter; and, generally ſpeaking, chief talker. He informed me that the Emperor of Morocco has 100,000 good, well mounted cavalry: a conſiderable proportion of which appeared to me, from his account, to ſerve their ſovereign ſomewhat after the manner of the Poliſh Poſtpolite. He gave me alſo much other intereſting information reſpecting the kingdom of Dukala; if I recollect aright, a great dependency on Morocco; of the connections of Morocco with Tunis, and all the other neighbouring ſtates, and of the internal commerce of Africa; but as I had not an immediate opportunity of noting down his obſervations, I ſhould be unwilling to attempt repeating them now at random. After this account of him, it is no wonder that I ſhould regret his departure.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE *and* EXTRACTS *from the* LATIN DISSERTATION *of* M. N. IGNARRA (DE URBIS NEAPOLIS REGIONE HERCULANENSIUM) *relative to the* EPOCH *of the* TOTAL DESTRUCTION *of the* CITIES *of* HERCULANEUM *and* POMPEII, *as lately* PUBLISHED *in the* MAGAZINE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE.

A GENERAL opinion prevails, the author tells us, that Herculaneum and Pompeii were totally deſtroyed and even ſwallowed up at the time of the famous eruption of Mount Veſuvius, which took place under the reign of Titus. This opinion, however, is far from being founded on the exact truth. The eruption, to which we here allude, was not the firſt that had ravaged thoſe places. The diſaſters which it occaſioned in the two cities were not ſo completely deſtructive, but that in dating from that epoch, both the cities were again raiſed, and ſtill leſs that they had entirely diſappeared from the face of the earth. Every thing announces that from the moſt remote times, Mount Veſuvius has ejected flames. In fact, there does not remain any memorials relative to the moſt ancient eruptions of that volcano. However, if we examine well what Tertullian ſays, in a paſſage of his *Apologeticon* (chap. xl.) we ſhall find that this author muſt have had knowledge of a certain eruption which had occaſioned great diſaſters, long before the year 79 of the chriſtian æra: "*Oro vos, ante Tiberium, id eſt, ante Chriſti adventum, quantæ clades orbem & urbem ceciderunt? . . . . Nondum Judæum ab Ægypto examen Paleſtina ſuſceperat, nec jam illic Chriſtianæ ſectæ origo conſederat, quum regiones ac fines ejus Sodoma et Gommorrha igneus imber exuſſit . . . . . Sed nec Tuſcia atque Campania de Chriſtianis querebatur, quum*

*quum Volscinios de cœlo, *Pompeios de suo monte, perfudit ignis.*

The burning of Volscinium, of which Tertullian speaks, dates from the year 93, before the Christian æra; this we learn from Julius Obsequens, who says (chap. cxii.) that it took place during the consulship of C. Valerius Flaccus and of M. Herennius Nepos. It was about the same time, if not at an anterior epoch, that we must refer the fact relative to Pompeii, of which Tertullian here, likewise, makes mention. His object being to prove that long before the existence of Christianity, the world had experienced catastrophes similar to those which, in his age, some were disposed to consider as owing to the institution of the Christian religion; he must therefore, necessarily only refer to events anterior to the birth of Jesus Christ. If those which he cites, are only to be dated from the reign of Nero, or still later, from the reign of Titus; the disasters that took place at one or other of those two epochs, might have been attributed, it matters not on what foundation, to the Christians. We know, for a certainty, that in the year 53, or the 11th of the reign of Nero, in the middle of winter, on the 5th of February, a very violent *terræ motus*, or earthquake was felt throughout all Campania, which almost wholly destroyed the city of Pompeii: a portion of the city of Herculaneum was overthrown, and the rest was shaken. At Naples, no public edifice fell, but many houses were damaged: this is attested by Seneca, a contemporary author, and perhaps, an eye-witness. The city of Pompeii did not remain always in that state of desolation. Vespasian favoured it with marks of his protection. An inscription found amongst the ruins of that city, informs us that the Emperor, in the 7th year of his tribunitian power, and in his 7th consulship, that is to say, in the course of the year 76, caused to be rebuilt at Pompeii the temple of the Mother of the Gods, which had been overthrown by an earthquake. Three years later, in the year 79, the first of the reign of Titus, the famous eruption took place, the details of which have been transmitted to us by Pliny the younger. That author does not appear to have exaggerated in his recital. This is not the case with Statius, who was, in like manner, a witness of that terrible event, and who was certainly alive at the time when Herculaneum and Pompeii suffered in that dreadful disaster. Doubtless, according to the manner in which the poet expresses himself, in a piece to Victorius Marcellus (Sylvar. lib. iv. ver. 78.) one would be led to think, that no vestige remained of those two cities.

Hæc ego Chalcidicis ad te, Marcelle, sonabam
Littoribus, fractas ubi Vesuvius erigit iras,
Æmula Trinacriis volvens incendia flammis.
Mira fides! Credet ne virûm ventura propago,
Cum segetes iterum, cum jam hæc deserta virebunt,
Infra urbes populosque premi, proavitaque toto
Rura abiisse mari? Nec dum letale minari
Cessat apex.

According to the Account of Pliny, it was on the 1st of November, at one o'clock at noon, that the explosion took effect in its full extent. It was at the hour when the people were wont to repair to the theatre, and we are told by the same Latin writer, that the people were actually assembled there. Camillo Peregrini, and after him Lasena were of opinion, that the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii never had a theatre, and that the passage of Dion Cassius, wherein mention is made of an assemblage of the people in that place, should be understood of Naples. The discovery, however, of a theatre at Pompeii, as, likewise, at Herculaneum, prove that they were mistaken. The inhabitants, assisted by the munificence of Titus, and under the direction of officers appointed for that purpose, by means of the sums that devolved on that occasion to the fisc, or public treasury, for want of heirs, were enabled to repair in a great measure, the misfortunes they had experienced. They rose again, and even with lustre, from the fragments and ashes with which they had been encumbered. Statius himself, gives us to understand this, and seems to intimate, in some measure, that we ought not to interpret, literally, what he had before written to Victorius Marcellus. In another piece addressed to his spouse, and wherein he earnestly invites her to meet him at Naples, he declares, in express terms, that notwithstanding the ravages occasioned by the recent eruption of Vesuvius, the aspect of that spot had nothing dejected in it, and that the towns there were in a flourishing condition.

Non adeo Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri
Montis hyems trepidas exhausit civibus urbes;
Stant populisque vigent.

How long did the two cities enjoy the fruits of this restauration? This is a question

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* It should be observed here that M. Ignarra assigns no reasons for the motives that have induced him to prefer this reading *Pompeois*, to the common reading, *Tarpeois*. It cannot be denied that the latter appears to be the most plausible.

tion not very easy to determine. The beautiful equestrian statue, now to be seen at Portici, in the quarter of *La Garde Royale*, seems to attest, that under the reign of Adrian, Herculaneum was still a flourishing city; and that even then it was decorated with new monuments of art. The characters of the inscription, legible on the base of that statue, accord perfectly with the age of Adrian:—M. NONNIO: M. F. BALBO. P. R. PROCOS HERCULANENSES.

In that portion of the satirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, which has been solely preserved in the manuscript of Trau, mention is made of gardens situated, if not at Pompeii itself, at least adjoining that city, and which had been for about a year the acquisition of Trimalchion. On a supposition that this piece be considered as authentic, we must take it for granted, that it could not have been composed before the reign of the last Antonines. According to this synchronism, the passage in question would seem to indicate that in the course of the third century, Pompeii still figured amongst the cities of Campania. In the Table or Chart that bears the name of Peutinger, Herculaneum and Pompeii are noticed as cities then in existence. Herculaneum is there placed at the distance of eleven miles from Naples. This is an error—we should read six miles. A literary monument, the credit of which on this point is not to be suspected, authorizes this correction. But in the Itinerary of Antoninus, Herculaneum and Pompeii are no longer to be found. Thus according to strong appearances, it must have been in the interval that elapsed between the epoch at which the Table of Peutinger was constructed, and the time when the Itinerary of Antoninus was compiled, that the two cities must have totally disappeared from the surface of the earth.

The Table of Peutinger is evidently of a date posterior to the reign of Constantine the Great. Thus Herculaneum, Pompeii and their territory, *universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis* were yet subsisting at the epoch when that prince transferred the seat of empire to Byzantium, that is to say, in the year 330. Theodoric reigned, it is well known, from the year 493 till 526. It is likewise ascertained that in the life-time of that prince, there was an eruption of Vesuvius which occasioned dreadful ravages in Campania; this appears from a letter of Cassiodorus. Wishing to remedy the misfortunes that had happened on that occasion, the king ordered the prefect of the pretorship, Faustus, to send into the territories of Naples and Nola, a person of acknowledged probity, to examine and ascertain the damages that every citizen might have sustained, and to discharge the persons that were liable, from the burthen of the imposts, in proportion to what they might have suffered. When it is observed, that on this occasion, the prince makes no mention either of Herculaneum or of Pompeii, nor of the territory of those two cities, and that, nevertheless, they ought naturally to have suffered the most; we are inclined, we are even authorised to believe that they had already disappeared anterior to that event. There are therefore, the strongest appearances from which to infer, 1. That they had, before that period, ceased to be inhabited. 2. That those of the citizens who had escaped the disaster, after having taken refuge, some at Naples, others at Nola, had established themselves in those two cities; and 3. That by consequence, the district of Pompeii had been united to that of Nola, and the district of Herculaneum to that of Naples. But at what precise epoch did this event take place? It is no vain conjecture to place it about the year 471. In that year, Count Marcellinus makes mention of a dreadful eruption which covered the whole face of Europe with ashes: these are his terms: "*Vesuvius mons Campaniæ, torridus intestinis ignibus exæstuans exusta vomuit viscera, nocturnisq; in die tenebris omnem Europæ faciem minuto contexit pulvere.*" He adds, that at Constantinople, commemoration was annually made of that event on the 8th of the ides of November. "*Hujus metuendi memoriam cineris Byzantii annuè celebrant* viii. *idus Novembris.* This eruption of the volcano which took place in 471, must have been the most fatal of all. It totally changed the conformation of Vesuvius. Anciently that mount rose in the manner of a peak, having but a single summit, which could be only ascended on one side, and that with great difficulty. Its cimex or top, presented a sort of plat-form, almost every where level, as Strabo informs us (page 257). And lastly, we learn from Dion Cassius, that the flames issued from the middle of the cimex, and that the flanks or the outside of the mountain represented, in some measure, a vast amphitheatre. At present, there only remains a small portion of this cone that looks towards the north, and is separated from the actual crater. It was therefore, according to all appearance, at the above epoch that the change

change took place. It must have been at the same time that the lava completely covered the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and that the wretched inhabitants, compelled to retire elsewhere, were incorporated, some in the city of Naples, and others in the city of Nola. In the Thêmes of Constantine Porphyrogeneta, mention is made of Naples, the metropolis, and of Mount Vesuvius and its gulph of fire; but no mention is made of Herculaneum or of Pompeii; another argument to prove that those cities had entirely disappeared at the time when Constantine Porphyrogeneta wrote; that is to say, about the year 940. The learned, continues M. Ignarra, are not agreed as to the precise epoch to which we ought to refer the compilation of the Table or Chart of Peutinger, and of the Itinerary of Antoninus. But on one hand, we have just seen that Herculaneum and Pompeii must have been subsisting posterior to the composition of the Table of Peutinger, inasmuch as that table represents, or contains both the cities. On the other hand we see, that towards the year 500, that is to say, when Theodoric wrote to Faustus, the prefect of the pretorship, the two cities were no more, as the prince makes no mention of their district or territory. At the same time we have shewn that according to all probability, it must have been in the year 471 that they totally disappeared. Hence we may conclude. 1. That the Table or Chart, bearing the name of Peutinger, which is evidently of a date posterior to the reign of Constantine, is no less certainly of a date anterior to the year 471. And 2. That the Itinerary of Antoninus must have been compiled posterior to the same epoch of 471. If we now find in the Table of Peutinger, names which can only be referred to more modern times, we must recollect that geographical charts ought to be considered as a kind of glossaries or lexicons of places. These glossaries or lexicons are not composed by a solitary effort, if we may so speak; it is only by a succession of labours that they become complete. Each compiler adds to it names that the former one had omitted. Hence, although the first compiler of the Table or Chart of Peutinger might have finished it before the year 471, there are found in it more modern names which must have been added in the sequel. The citizens of Herculaneum, that took refuge at Naples, appear to have been received there and admitted to the rights of citizenship with marks of honour and benevolence. It is not uncommon that new comers are gladly received and even treated with more consideration than the ancient inhabitants. Hence we may conceive how the quarter wherein the refugees from Herculaneum established themselves, has been characterized in the lapidary monuments, and even in public acts, as *regio primaria, regio splendidissima.* At the commencement of this last century, adds M. Ignarra, the curious were yet disputing about the place where formerly Herculaneum was situated. Some supposed that the place of that ancient city should be sought, where now is the palace of Portici. Others were willing to find it at the place called *Turris Octavii*, vulgarly, *Torre del Greco.* The discovery of the theatre situated about a furlong to the west of the royal *Corps de Garde*, proves that Herculaneum occupied a scite nearer to Portici than to Torre del Greco. M. Ignarra endeavours, likewise, to demonstrate that the porticos of Hercules, of which mention is made in the satirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, ought to be sought no where else than on the actual scite of Portici. He then conjectures, that at the time of the catastrophe of Herculaneum, under the reign of Titus, if the city itself, by an effect of the munificence of that prince, was quickly restored, at least, in part; the theatre, which, as cannot be doubted, agreeably to the testimony of Dion Cassius, had principally suffered, was not so soon repaired. Perhaps, indeed, it was not so at all: perhaps, there only remained of it the exterior faces, either of the stage or of the amphitheatre. These faces, according to the rules of architecture, were ornamented with porticos, at different stages or stories. The theatre remaining unoccupied, the porticos only were frequented and known. In a little time the theatre was no longer remembered, and the porticos only were talked of. Hence the interlocutors in the satirical romance, have taken notice of the porticos of Hercules, without making mention of the theatre. In the sequel, these porticos themselves disappeared, as well as all the rest of the city. But the spot on which they were situated, where they had been so long visible, and to which they had given their name, retained the denomination; and agreeably to the remembrance of it, the place still bears the name of Portici. M. Ignarra goes farther. He suspects that even in the 15th century, a part of those porticos might have been still subsisting. He conjecture. this from a passage of Sannazarius.

nazarius. This poet, in one of his eclogues, introduces the fisherman Thelgon, seated on the declivity of the hill, called Mergellina, opposite the crater of the mountain, and expressing himself thus:

Rupe sub hac mecum sedit Galatea; videbam,
Et Capreas & quæ Sirenum nomina servant
Rura procul; veteres alia de parte ruinas
Herculis ambusta signabat ab arce Vesevus.

By these words, *veteres ruinas Herculis*, the poet could only mean the ruins of the porticos of Herculaneum, already overthrown in his time, but yet visible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Consisting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

MAYOR OF ANGIERS.

THE following piece of pleasantry upon a Mayor of Angiers, who died in his mayoralty, and had the arms of the city, and himself, pourtrayed in a *military habit*, on his tomb, may with equal propriety be applied to thousands of other people, who have been thus accoutred by their grateful executors:

"Ici git Pierre de Pincé
Qui en son Tems a bien pincé;
Il étoit de bonne Nature,
Et ne fut armé qu'en Peinture."

ORIGINAL LETTERS *from Robert Earl of Leicester, copied from a Manuscript in the Library of Benet College, Cambridge.*

"*To the Right Honorable and my singular good Lord, my L. of Canterburies Grace geve these.*

MY LORD,

"The Q. Matie being abroad hunting yesterday in the forrest, and having hadd veary good happ, beside great sport, she hath thought good to remember yor Grace with part of her pray, and so comaunded me to send you from her Highnes a great and a fat stagge, killed with her owen bowe hand, which because the wether was woght, and the dere somewhat chafed and daungerous to be caryed so farre without some helpe, I caused him to be parboyled in this sort for the better preservation of him, which I doubt not but shall cause him to com unto you as I would be glad he shuld. So having no other matter at this present to trouble your Grace withall, I wyll comytt you to th' Almighty, and with my most harty commendacyons take my leave in hast.

At Windsor, this iiith of September,
Yo^r G. assured,
R. DUDDELEY."

The Seal was gone, but the stamp of it on the paper shewed the impression very perfectly; it was large and round, having the bear and ragged staff incircled with the garter.

GRAY.

Two Latin Epitaphs in the church of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, from the pen of Mr. Gray.

On a monument of white marble against the north-wall of the church:

Huic loco prope adsunt Cineres
ROBERTI ANTROBUS.
Vir fuit, si quis unquam fuit, Amicorum amans,
Et Amicis amandus.
Ita Ingenio & Doctrina valuit,
Ut suis Honori fuerit & aliis Commodo.
Si Mores respicis, probus et humanus;
Si Animum, semper sibi constans;
Si Fortunam, plura meruit quam tulit.
In Memoriam defuncti posuit
Hoc Marmor
Frater { amantissimus / mœstissimus } J.Rogers.AD.1731.

On a monument against the south-wall.

M.S.
Jonathani Rogers,
Qui Juris inter negotia diu versatus
Opibus modicis laudabili Industria partis,
Extremos Vitæ annos
Sibi, Amicis, Deo dicavit.
Humanitati ejus nihil otium detraxit,
Nihil Integritati Negotia.
Quænam bonæ Spei justior Causa,
Quam perpetua Morum Innocentia,
Animus erga Deum reverenter affectus,
Erga omnes Homines benevole?
Vixit Ann. LXV. Ob. Stoke in Com. Bucks.
A.D. MDCCXLII. Octob. xxxi.
Anna Conjux mœstissima,
Per Annos xxxiii.
Nulla unquam intercedente
Querimonia,
Omnium Curarum particeps,
Hoc Marmor,
(Sub quo et suos Cineres juxta condi destinet)
Pietatis officium, heu! ultimum.
P.C.

PARISH REGISTERS.

In order to remedy the disorders occasioned by the frequency of divorces in Spain, the great Cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, in a Synod held by him for that diocese, put a stop to them by the first institution of Parish Registers; this was in 1497. The whole passage concerning this is worth reading, as recorded by Marsolier, in his *Histoire du Ministére du Cardinal Ximenez.* p. 147. *Tholouse*, 8vo. 1694; which would be a more useful, though hardly a more entertaining book, were the dates of the several most interesting transactions better observed.

Vie de Petrarch, in 4to. 1764, mentions parish

Pariſh Regiſters, from 1308 till 1373, at and near Avignon; and Velutello affirms that he conſulted them in the beginning of the ſixteenth century; but they were perhaps, only private memorandums of the incumbents. Mr. Baillie denies that any were kept, even in great cities, in the fourteenth century. (*Præf.* p. xxxiv. *Notes*, p. 13, 31, 32.) Time, the wars of the Hugonots, and the ravages of the Ligue, have deſtroyed the papers of the neighbourhood in queſtion. What were thoſe which were actually in being in 1520?

The firſt inſtitution of them in England commenced in 1501, 16th of Henry VII, although the keeping of them was not ſtrictly enjoined till the injunction of Lord Cromwell, 30th of Henry VIII; but he being looked upon as an enemy to Popery, and a favourer of innovations in religion, the good intent of them was much miſrepreſented, and his order rarely complied with by the clergy. A ſecond order of this kind was iſſued in the ſecond year of Edward VI, 1547, though, perhaps, little complied with (*Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c.* p. 4, 5, 27.) A third order is to be met with in the ſtatutes of the National Synod, by Cardinal Pole, about 1555 (*Life of Pole* I. 137, 123.) and the laſt and moſt ſucceſsful injunctions in the 1ſt, 7th and 39th years of Elizabeth.

Did Cromwell pick up the hint from Cardinal Ximenes, in his Travels about the year 1500? The Cardinal died at the age of 81, in 1517.

“ POT POURRI; OR, PERFUMED JAR OR POT.

“ Get ſome coarſe brown bay ſalt: this is the *ſine quâ non*, and (by the way) is not to be had at Cambridge, where, under the name of bay ſalt, they ſell a whitiſh kind of ſalt, that will never do for our purpoſe, and will ſpoil all. At London the true ſort is common in every ſhop, and a penny worth of it is enough to make a buſhel of perfumes. Take a peck of damaſk roſes, picked from the cups, orange flowers all you can get, cloves (the ſpice) a quarter of an ounce, cut ſmall; ſcatter them in your jar, mixt in layers about two inches thick, and thinly ſprinkle the ſalt over them: repeat this, till the veſſel is three quarters, or more, full: cover it cloſe down, let it ſtand two days, and then ſtir it up well with a wooden ladle or ſkimmer: repeat this often, and it is made. If it is always moiſt to the touch, it is right: if over-wet, you have only to put in more flowers, and no more ſalt. You may uſe, if you pleaſe, tops of lavender, myrtle-leaves bruiſed, roſe-geranium, angelica, ſhavings of orrice-root, or (where orange-flowers are ſcarce) young green oranges ſliced, or even the yellow rind of ſeville oranges: but of theſe things a very little will do, leaſt they overpower the reſt. I cannot be particular as to quantities, becauſe I obſerved none myſelf. Adieu, dear Sir, I am faithfully your's,

Cambridge, July 7, 1764. T. G.”

This I had by letter, from my friend, Mr. Gray of Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, to whom I ſent for the receipt, having ſeen and ſmelt the odoriferous jar in his chambers the year before.

SHRINE OF ST. SIMPLICIUS AND ST. FAUSTINA.

I ſaw this very tomb or ſhrine at Strawberry-hill, July 7, 1769. The church of Santa Maria Maggiore, being new ornamented, the part of the ſhrine which contained the pillars ſtudded with gold, marble, &c. were ſent in large caſes by Sir Horace Man to Mr. Walpole, who deſigns them for a chapel in his delightful Gothic caſtle, at Strawberry-hill.

BISHOPS BURIED *in* LONDON.

Whaddon hall, June 21, 1720.

“ SIR,

“ Being informed that you have printed what I lately ſent you, of biſhops buried in churches in London (which if I had conceived you had wanted ſo ſoon, or had intentions of publiſhing, I would have been more exact about) I crave leave to add ſome few that, I believe, I had then overlooked in my haſte, which, if you think proper you may inſert.

“ There are, doubtleſs, ſeveral biſhops that had been of the orders of friars, &c. buried in monaſteries in London, it being more cuſtomary for them to lie in their reſpective convents, to which they belonged, than in their cathedrals: and ſo, though I cannot diſcover them, becauſe they made no wills, I make no doubt but that Roger Cradock, John Zouche, John Welles, Nicholas Aſhby, and John Hunden, all biſhops of Landaff, are interred in religious houſes of their orders, and poſſibly in ſome of thoſe in London. It is plain that biſhop Alan or Alban, of Bangor, who died 1196, lies interred in St. John's of Jeruſalem Priory, near Smithfield, becauſe there was an obit kept for him; and biſhop Thomas Ringſtede of Bangor, was buried anno 1365, in the Blackfriars of London, and not at Huntingdon, as Godwin miſtakes. I preſume, alſo, that the famous Jeffery of Monmouth, biſhop of St. Aſaph, might lye in ſome abbey in London, he dying in the city, after he was deprived of his biſhoprick,

rick, anno 1175; as did John Delabere, bishop of St. David, who died about 1462, as I judge, two years after his quitting St David's, in the Blackfriars, in London, where, by the best information I can get, he spent the remainder of his days, and lies buried. I am thus particular about the ancient province of St. David's, because I have been writing of all the Welsh sees.

"In Canterbury province I can add little to what I sent you, unless that I find bishop Ralph Bayne buried 1559, according to Wharton, in Islington Church; or, as other authors tell us, in St. Dunstan's in the West. In the Temple church is an ancient effigies of a bishop, which I should judge to be of Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Lincoln, who died in London in 1451, at his palace, no doubt, belonging to his see, called the Old Temple. In Westminster Abbey lies Richard Courtney, bishop of Norwich, who died in 1415. So that you have instances of bishops of every see buried in London, except of the new erected bishoprick of Bristol.

"In York province I can only add the burial of Robert Holgate, first bishop of Landaff, and afterwards archbishop of York, who died in the Tower, anno 1556; and, by the direction of his will, which I have seen, appoints his body to be buried in that parish wherein he dies. I am apt to think, that he was doubtless buried in the Tower chapel; as were, about this time, most of the state prisoners, and almost all those beheaded in Henry VIII.'s reign, particularly his two queens. If what I have wrote is of any satisfaction, you may make what use you please of it. From

"Your most humble servant,

"BROWN WILLIS."

"*To the Rev. Mr. Cole.*"

MEMORANDA *from* RYMER'S FŒDERA, *&c. Milton, November* 1771.

Anno 400. *Bells* invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, and thence named Campanæ.

Anno 550. Bells first known in France.

Anno 555. *Raw silk* first propagated, and wrought silk first made in Greece.

Anno 555. *Water mills* invented, or rather their re-invention. Pancirolus.

Anno 581. The *Latin tongue* ceases in Italy, and the Italian takes place.

Anno 590. *Dress of the Lombards.*—They wore loose garments, like the Anglo-Saxons, mostly of linen, having large seams, and interwoven with various colours: their shoes were open almost to the toes, and buttoned and laced together. They afterwards began to wear hose, over which, when they rode, they drew a sort of breeches: but this fashion they took from the Romans.

Anno 674. "Abbot Benedict (says venerable Bede) also brought over artificers, skilled in making of *glass*, which, till then, had been unknown in Britain, wherewith he glazed the windows of the church of Weremouth, and taught the English the art of *glass making*.

Anno 709. Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, first uses *silver plate*. Tyrrell.

Anno 728. The laws of Ina, King of Wessex, mention *ale* and *ale-houses*.

Anno 758. *Organs* first brought from the Greek Empire into the West about this time.

Anno 1070. *Musical Notes*, as at present used, invented by Guido Aretinus.

Anno 1086. *Domesday Book* finished.

The revenue of William I. anno 1160, 700l. yearly.

Anno 1090. London not paved.—Howell.

Anno 1097. The *holy war* commences, from which heraldry took its rise.

Anno 1181. About this time *glass windows* are said to have been begun to be in use in England: they had been discovered long before, though very scarce in private houses, and ranked even till now as a kind of luxury, and as marks of magnificence.—Italy had them first, then France, from thence England.

Anno 1200. The use of the *mariner's compass* supposed to be found out about this time: some suppose it to have been of French invention, as it was first mentioned by Guyot of Provence, a French poet, who calls it Marineta; and also, because the north point is by all nations marked on their compasses by a *fleur de lis*. See below anno 1302.

Anno 1300. *Looking glasses* made only at Venice.

Anno 1302. Most authors fix on this year for the invention of the *mariner's compass*, by Flavio di Gioia, a Neapolitan.

Anno 1306. The daily expences of the bishop of St. Andrew's and his servants, being a prisoner in Winchester Castle, for siding with his own king, Robert Bruce:

For the bishop's own daily expence - - - -	0	0	6
One man servant to attend him	0	0	3
One boy to attend likewise -	0	0	1½
A chaplain to say mass to him daily - - - - -	0	0	1½
Total -	0	1	0

Rymer's Fœdera, I. f. 116.

Anno

Anno 1330. Gunpowder and guns invented by one Swartz, a German monk, of Cologne. The Engliſh in the famous battle of Creſſy, 1346, had four or five pieces of cannon.—Mezeray.

Anno 1331. Edward III. grants letters of protection to John Kemp of Flanders, to come and exerciſe his trade of a woollen-cloth-weaver. Soon after, in the ſame year, 70 families of Walloons came over. This was the firſt foundation of our *woollen manufacture.*

Anno 1367. A grant of 20l. yearly ſettled on Geoffrey Chaucer, whom the king ſtiles his ſervant, *valettus noſter,* for the good ſervices which he has done and is to do hereafter. Rymer, tom. vi. 567.

Anno 1367. An inventory of goods ſent to the Pope. Ibid, tom. vii. 356.

Anno 1367. *Clock makers* brought firſt into England. Ib. vi. 590.

Anno 1391. *Playing cards* invented for the diverſion of Charles VI. of France.

Anno 1410. Henry IV. grants to the town of *Cambridge,* a number of ſmall taxes or tolls on proviſions, &c. brought into their town, either by land or water, to enable them to pave their ſtreets and mend the high roads leading thither.

Anno 1410. Guicciardini aſcribes to the Netherlanders the invention of *painting in oil,* and *ſtaining glaſs* with colours, alſo the making of tapeſtry; who alſo named the *points of the compaſs.*

Anno 1418. *Stone bullets* uſed for cannon, the *iron* not being yet invented. See an order of Henry V. for 7000 ſtones, Rymer, vol. IX. page 542.

Anno 1422. Under this year, in Sir Robert Cotton's Records, amongſt the inventory of Henry V.'s jewels, arras, tapeſtry, apparel, and goods—"You ſhall (ſays Sir Robert) find plain gowns of that kind of leſs value than 40s. and ſuch other coſtly apparel, as the worſt pages of the leaſt gentlemen of theſe days would ſcorn to wear."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laſt number of your miſcellany contains a letter from Mr. Bleecker, of New York, which ſtates, that a paſſage quoted in my Hiſtory of George III. from a current publication, concerning General Waſhington, is not genuine.

The work from which the citation was made, is entitled "Epiſtles Domeſtic, Confidential, and Official, from General Waſhington." When I wrote that part of the hiſtory, I had not heard that the work in queſtion was in any degree ſpurious, or that General Waſhington had diſavowed certain parts of the contents; I therefore once incidentally cited it as an illuſtration of an opinion which I have always entertained of General Waſhington, and ſtill entertain, that, though the ſtrenuous and able champion of what he regarded as liberty and the rights of the American Colonies, he was no friend to democratic violence.

But though this has been and is my opinion of that great and wiſe man, from his own diſavowal I find that the individual letter in queſtion is not genuine. Far from wiſhing to impute to General Waſhington any ſentiment which he has not expreſſed, I am deſirous of correcting the error into which I have fallen reſpecting that fact, and alſo, as far as in me lies, compenſating its conſequences.

With that view and for that purpoſe, the parts of pages 344 and 345 of vol. 2, that contain the ſpurious paſſage, are cancelled; and thoſe who have purchaſed copies of the work, may have the corrected pages by applying to the publiſhers, Meſſrs. Longman and Rees, Paternoſter-row. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ROBERT BISSET.

Sloane Terrace, June 18, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

T. A. G. wiſhes to have, through the medium of your Magazine, the opinion of one of your correſpondents, concerning the affinity of the words *Alfred* and *Alured*; that is to ſay, whether they were not originally the ſame.

He conceives that, according to the old way of ſpelling, the letter *v* muſt have been ſubſcribed for the *u*, conſequently the word muſt have become ALVRED, corrupted, perhaps, into *Alfred* by an affinity of ſound. The favour is earneſtly requeſted, as it will tend to clear up doubts now exiſting in the minds of many.

March 19, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD eſteem myſelf obliged, if, among your numerous correſpondents, any one could inform me, through the medium of your excellent Miſcellany, the origin of the word *Hackney*; and why the coaches that apply for hire in the ſtreets are ſo denominated.

Yours, &c. J. T.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FIRST DAY OF RAIN AFTER A DROUGHT.

A SALLOW garb veils nature o'er,
No friendly moiſture giv'n,
And parching meads in vain implore
Refreſhing drops of Heav'n.
The thirſty earth each ſtreamlet drains,
And yawns and opes her famiſh'd veins.

Sad, o'er the barren lawn and heath,
The lowing cattle ſtray,
Suck the rank nettle, or beneath
Dry'd leaves that ſtrew their way:
For Summer's mantle tarniſh'd, torn,
He ſhakes it from him as in ſcorn.

Fair Flora weeps her chaplets gay;
The roſes wont to greet,
The blooming goddeſs on her way,
Untimely ſtrew her feet:
Yet ſhorter is their ſhort-liv'd doom,
Alas! they wither 'ere they bloom.

Sad Zephyr ſkims the garden round,
And o'er his fav'rite grieves,
And faintly ſighs, with plaintive ſound,
'Mong ſcatter'd flow'rs and leaves.
Tir'd bees unwonted diſtance roam,
And bring but half their lading home.

While Nature burns throughout her frame,
And vapours taint the air,
Can man alone exemption claim
From ills all elſe muſt ſhare?
Ah! no; he feels her ev'ry pain,
Link'd in the univerſal chain.

But, ſoft, the welcome ſhow'rs arrive;
How drinks the gladden'd ſoil!
How the flow'rs breathe, the plants revive,
How the gay paſtures ſmile!
And man, reviving with the earth,
Inhales new health, new joy, new birth.

But, ah! in vain for you, whoſe pow'rs,
In ling'ring pain decay;
In vain kind Heav'n its pity ſhow'rs,
And freſhen'd breezes play.
In vain the grateful earth replies,
And breathes her incenſe to the ſkies.

Ye may not trace the ſilver ſtream
Along its winding way,
Nor wonder at the ſetting beam,
To hail declining day:
For ev'ning's breeze and pearly dew,
So ſweet, in health, were death to you.

E. A. LE NOIR.

SONNET I.

SOME boaſt the vine's intoxicating juice,
And call the Bachanalian's joys divine;
Some hoard up riches which they never uſe;
But I adore nor ſplendid gold, nor wine.

For ſome ambition ſpreads her varied charms,
Pointing the road to honour and to fame;
Some love the clangor of oppoſing arms,
And ſeek for glory in a hero's name.

But in my breaſt ambition ne'er found place;
Nor does the claſh of arms delight mine ears:
Be mine the bliſs to gaze upon the face
Of her I love, in ſmiles when it appears;
To taſte the balmy kiſs, to view her ſwimming eye;
Preſs her ſoft breaſt, and hear her melting ſigh.

J. W.

SONNET II.

CANTICLES ii. 10.

RISE up, my love! my fair one, come away;
Stern Winter's fled; and Spring comes dancing on,
Dreſt in a robe of fragrant flowrets gay,
And o'er tempeſtuous ſtorms has rais'd her throne.

Warbling melodious notes, from every ſpray,
The plumag'd choir my faireſt love invite;
The ſcented grape nectareous, meets the ſight;
The beauteous flowers their varied tints diſplay:

The turtle-dove is cooing in the grove,
The blooming landſcape is with verdure crown'd;
All nature kindly miniſters to love;
Then let the dimpling laugh of pleaſure ſound:
Haſte, my beloved, why doſt thou delay?
Riſe up my love! my fair one, come away.

J. W.

ELEGIAC VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF MR. ISAIAH BARDSLEY, LATE OF STOCKPORT, IN CHESHIRE.

ONE ſpirit more has gain'd its native ſky!
Exult, ye baſe; the eye that watch'd you ſleeps;
While o'er the grave, where BARDSLEY's relics lie,
The good lament, and ſilent Merit weeps.

Aſk whence his ſtores of intellectual worth?
The poet's ardour? or the patriot's flame?
Who form'd his mind, and call'd his genius forth?
Who taught him to deſerve or covet fame?

No patron own'd him; no Athenian porch,
Nor academic ſhade, for him diſtill'd
The dews of knowledge, or diſplay'd the torch
Of truth and ſcience, to his mind unſkill'd.

 'Twas

'Twas at the midnight hour, in secret stole
From the scant sum, sleep was allow'd to waste,
That he enlarg'd the treasures of his soul,
Refin'd his feelings, and improv'd his taste.

The day to care and industry apply'd,
The lack of patrimonial wealth restor'd:
Hence independence, hence that honest pride,
Which only independence can afford.

Unaw'd by power, though reverencing the throne;
His mind unfetter'd, though the church was dear
To all his hopes—alike to him unknown,
The flatterer's meanness, and the coward's fear.

Ardent he burn'd with friendship's holy flame;
And all that fondess to a husband gave:
A parent's love, his merit, and his blame!
A parent's anguish brought him to the grave

Adieu, blest shade! by each kind office ty'd
To him who long esteem'd thee, and who knew
Thy life one constant effort to avoid
Fame, to thy virtues and thy talents due.

Forgive thy friend! if eager to approve
He round thy memory one faint wreath would twine,
A lasting token of unshaken love,
Constant and pure, but not as strong, as thine.

W. Hampson.

VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE JOSEPH BROWN,

OF LOTHERSDALE;

Who had suffered a long Confinement in the Castle of York, and the Loss of all his worldly Property, for Conscience' Sake; by one who had been his Fellow-prisoner.

"SPIRIT, leave thine house of clay;
Lingering dust, resign thy breath;
Spirit, cast thy chains away:
Dust, be thou dissov'd in death."

Thus, thy guardian angel spoke,
As he watch'd thy dying bed;
As the bonds of life he broke,
And the ransom'd captive fled.

"Prisoner, long detain'd below,
Prisoner, now with freedom blest;
Welcome, from a world of woe!
Welcome to a land of rest!"

Thus, thy guardian angel sang,
As he bore thy soul on high;
While with Hallelujahs rang
All the region of the sky.

Ye that mourn a father's loss;
Ye that weep a friend, no more,
Call to mind the Christian cross
Which your friend, your father bore.

Grief, and penury, and pain,
Still attended on his way,
And oppression's scourge and chain,
More unmerciful than they.

Yet, while travelling in distress,
('Twas the eldest curse of sin)
Through the world's waste wilderness;
He had Paradise within;

And along that vale of tears,
Which his humble footsteps trod,
Still a shining path appears,
Where the mourner walk'd with God;

Till his master from above,
When the promis'd hour was come,
Sent the chariot of his love,
To convey the wand'rer home.

Saw ye not the wheels of fire,
And the steeds that cleft the wind?
Saw ye not his soul aspire,
When his mantle dropt behind?

Ye that caught it as it fell,
Bind that mantle round your breast;
So in you his meekness dwell;
So on you his spirit rest!

Yet, rejoicing in his lot,
Still shall memory love to weep
O'er the venerable spot,
Where his dear cold relics sleep.

Grave, the guardian of his dust;
Grave, the treasury of the skies;
Every atom of thy trust
Rests in hope again to rise.

Hark! the Judgment-trumpet calls,
"Soul, rebuild thine house of clay,
And immortal be thy walls!
And eternal be thy day!"

DESCRIPTION OF A COMET.

WHEN the dread comet verges on the sun,
His lengthen'd course of centuries outrun;
He full imbibes the renovative flame,
The planets dwindling in his fiercer beam.
He sweeps around the fervid source of day,
Then headlong launches on his destin'd way.
His splendours dimm'd, as onward he retires,
In ruddy gleams his languid torch expires:
And now beyond where Herschel's utmost sphere,
Unblest, revolves along his dark career:
Progressive holds his unabated flight,
Through the profound of everlasting night:
For here, each sun, diminish'd to a star,
Shoots a faint ray, and twinkles from afar;
Amid the vast, his self-suspended ball
Long ages view obscure, and silent roll:
Elaps'd his years, attraction's rising power,
Through space impels him swifter every hour;
Till now against the gloom a pallid glow
His sides reflect, like night o'er Lapland snow.

Anon

Anon his beams avenging fate declare
To guilty ſtates and ſcatter anxious fear;
And pierce the tyrant's iron-heart with dread,
That Heaven prepares to whelm his blood-ſtain'd head.
How rapid, ſee! he ſweeps the heavenly plain,
Behind him caſt the blue diſaſtrous flame.
Now from the floods of light emerg'd, he flies,
And wide around illumes the nightly ſkies:
Unwearied, haſtening to purſue again
His dreary flight through midnight's chill domain.

Lancaſter. D.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A THEOLOGICAL DIFFICULTY.

IN one of the Jeſuit Miſſionary Letters, entitled, "*Lettres Edifiantes & Curieuſes,*" an obſervation is made of the groſs ignorance of the papas or prieſts of the Greek church, of which the following ſtory is given as an inſtance: "A country papa coming to Salonica, put this queſtion to a papa of that city: 'Is it true that Chriſt is God? I think I have frequently heard this aſſerted; but, on the other hand, they ſay he is a man. How can theſe two things be made to agree? If he is God, how can he be a man; and if he is a man, how can he be God?' The city papa thereupon gave a leſſon in the catechiſm to his village brother, who readily acquieſced in every thing." The writer goes on to obſerve, that it was not neceſſary to be a great theologian to reſolve this queſtion.

JEWISH RECRUITS.

In the ſame letter is the following ſtory: "The Paſs of Rondine in the diſtrict of Salonica is infamous for the robberies and murders committed in it, which have given it the name of the Valley of Robbers. When Sultan Amurath was engaged in the ſiege of Bagdat, having occaſion for recruits, he ſent an order for all the Jews in Salonica, of age to bear arms, to join him. Armed at all points, they left the city, to the number of ſeven or eight thouſand, in order to go to Conſtantinople, and thence into Aſia. They marched proudly in order of battle; but hearing of the robbers at the Paſs of Rondine, they made a halt, and called a council of war. In this, it was determined, by a plurality of voices, that it would be proper to ſend to Salonica and requeſt an eſcort of janiſſaries to protect them againſt the banditti. The Baſhaw, a man of ſenſe, perceiving that there could be little dependance upon ſuch troops, ſent them their diſmiſſion, and ordered them to return to their reſpective homes.

TRANSPARENT DRESS OF THE LADIES.

We are informed by ancient writers, that the dreſſes worn by the *Lacedæmonian* maidens were ſo made as to be highly indecent, and not to anſwer a principal end of cloathing; and it is probable that the Jewiſh ladies, deſcribed by Iſaiah (chap. iii.) might wear dreſſes of a ſimilar faſhion, veſtments of the *cob-web* kind, a ſort of *no-coverings*, which would not hinder the wearers from appearing almoſt naked; ſuch as *Menander* calls διαφανες χιτωνιον, *a tranſparent veſt*, and mentions as the dreſs of a courtezan; and ſuch as *Varro* ſtyles *vitreas veſtes, glaſſy veſtments*; and *Horace*, from the iſland of *Coos* where the ſtuff was made, denominates *Coan*, lib. 1. ſat. 2. line 101.

" ——— *Cois tibi pæne videre eſt*
Ut nudam."
" Through the *Coan* veſt
You almoſt ſee her naked."

This *Coan* ſtuff was probably a kind of *very thin ſilk* or *gauze*. So *Lady M. W. Montagu*,* deſcribing her Turkiſh dreſs, ſays, her *ſmock* was of fine white ſilk *gauze*, cloſed at the neck with a diamond button, but the *ſhape and colour* of the boſom was very well to be diſtinguiſhed through it.

Dr. Shaw informs us, (Travels, p. 241.) that "in the Levant, *mirrors* form a part of female dreſs; for that the Mooriſh women in Barbary are ſo fond of their ornaments, and particularly of their *looking-glaſſes, which they hang upon their breaſts*, that they will not lay them aſide, even when after the drudgery of the day they are obliged to go two or three miles with a pitcher or a goat's ſkin to fetch water." And it is certain, from Exodus 38, 8. that the Iſraelitiſh women uſed to carry their mirrors, made of poliſhed braſs, with them, even to their moſt ſolemn places of worſhip; but it is by no means

* Letters, vol. 2. 8vo. p. 183-4.

equally certain that they ever wore *transparent garments*.

In the 3d chapter of Isaiah, referred to above, the prophet particularly describes the manners and dress of the Jewish ladies, which appear to have been something nearly of the same description as those of the more fashionable part of the females of the present day.

THOMAS WOOLETON.

Thomas Wooleton, B. D. some time fellow of Sidney College, in Cambridge, was tried and convicted in March, 1729, in the Court of King's Bench, for causing to be printed and published a blasphemous book, entitled, *Discourses on the Miracles of our Saviour*. The judgment against him was, that he should pay a fine of 100l. suffer a year's imprisonment, and give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in a recognizance of 2000l. two securities in 1000l. each, or four in 500l. each.

To these discourses there were several answers. That written by *Mr. Solomon Lowe*, is a concise, clear, and masterly performance. *The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus*, in answer to Mr. Wooleton's Discourse on the Resurrection, is an entertaining and elegant piece, written with much spirit, correctness, energy, and good sense, without the least degree of that scurrility which was formerly so common in religious disputes.

The following paragraph was printed in several newspapers: "On Saturday night, January 27, 1722.3, died Mr. Wooleton, author of the Discourses on our Saviour's Miracles, in the 66th year of his age. About four or five minutes before he died, he uttered these words:— '*This is a struggle which all men must go through, and which I bear, not only with patience, but willingness.*' Upon which he closed his eyes, and shut his lips, with seeming de[illegible] to compose his face with decency, without the help of a friend's hand, and then he expired."

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor to Dr. Langsdale.

(Ex Mss R. Thoresby, Esq.)

DEARE BROTHER,

THY letter was most welcome to mee, bringing the happy news of thy recovery. I had notice of thy danger, but watched for this happy relation, and had layd wayte with Royston to inquire of Mr. Rumbould. I hope I shall not neede to bid the be carefull for the perfecting thy health, and to be fearful of a relapse; though I am v..y much, yet thou thyselfe art more concerned in it. But this I will remind thee off, that thou be infinitely to performe to God all those holy promises which I suppose thou didst make in thy sicknesse, and remember what thoughts thou hadst then, and beare them along upon thy spiritt all thy life time, for that which was true then is soe still, and the world is really as vaine a thing as thou didst then suppose it. I durst not tell thy mother of thy danger (though I heard of it) 'till at the same time I told her of thy recovery. Poore woman! she was troubled and pleased at the same time; but your letter did determine her. I take it kindly that thou hast writ to Bowman. If I had bene in condition, you should not have beene troubled with it; but as it is, thou and I must be content. Thy mother sends her blessing to her and her little Mary; soe do I, and my prayers to God for you both. Your little cosens are your servants; and I am,

Thy most affectionate and
endeared brother,

Nov. 24th, 1643. JER. TAYLOR.

Supd.

To my very deare brother, Dr. Langsdale, at his apothecarye's house in Gainsborough.

BISHOPS.

Usher, Archbishop of Armach, to Mr. Wm. Brook.

(Ex Mss. R. Thoresby, Esq.)

Dublin, October 18th, 1665.

SIR,

There was such a deare affection betweene your father and me, that I pswade myselfe you, reflecting upon that, will not be unwilling to doe me any reasonable civilitie, and upon that confidence I intreat you to doe me that favour as to assist and advise my brother in such things as doth and may concerne me.

I have a desire to buy some more land in your towne, that I may leave such a proportion there as may encourage one of *my sons to my knowe, and sometimes to repaire to, the place where I was borne.*— When any is to be sold, I pray you to helpe my brother in the buying of it, soe that I may neither pay too deare nor purchase an uncertaine title; and what is contracted for I will see honestly paid, provided that I have convenient time to returne money. I had a desire to build an hospital in your towne, but seeing you and the rest of the towne desires that I shall rather build a free schoole, I shall observe your desires, and have given my brother

brother Robert orders to gett ſtones as money ſhall come in: he writes to me that you are pleaſed to give leave that they ſhould be got in your quarry, for which I thanke you. If it pleaſe God to bleſſe me with life, I intend to ſettle ſome land upon the ſchool, to continue for ever; but that land I deſire to buy in ſome of your neighbour townes, and not in others.—When an opportunitie happens for ſuch a purchaſe, I pray let my brother know, that he may acquaint me both with the quantitie and rate. I hope you will pardon this trouble given you, by, Sir,

Your moſt affectionate friend,

JA. ARMACHANUS.

Superſcript.

For my very loving friend, Mr. Wm. Brooke, att his houſe in Drichlington, in Yorkſhire.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE *of* COUNT GRIFFENFELD, *the* DANISH LEGISLATOR; *tranſlated from the* DANISH *of* O. MALLING.

GRIFFENFELD, one of the moſt illuſtrious ſtateſmen that Denmark, nay, that even Europe, can boaſt, was not indebted for his high preferments and titles to blind chance. It is rare, however, that men of the moſt ſhining abilities riſe to honours and emoluments merely through perſonal merit. Every man, almoſt, has lucky moments in his life; and Griffenfeld, in this reſpect, ſeems to have made the beſt uſe of thoſe that fell to his lot. He was highly gifted by nature, and thoſe gifts were cultivated by the moſt unremitting induſtry, and a graſp of mind calculated to embrace great plans, and to render the moſt important ſervices to his country.

This is not the place to enumerate the many advantages which the ſtate derived from the exertion of his talents; we ſhall only mention his application to thoſe ſtudies which formed the mind of this great man.

Griffenfeld was ſcarce nine years of age when he was placed in the ſchool of Copenhagen: he was not long in this ſeminary, when he gave public proofs of the promptitude of his genius, which did him great honour. A diſputation was to be held in the academy for the degree of doctor: it was a cuſtom, on theſe occaſions, that one of the ableſt of the ſtudents ſhould be choſen to recite in public the ſubject matter of the theſes which were to be oppoſed and defended. Young Schumacher (his family name) was named by a large majority, and the happy manner in which he diſcharged this taſk, was a proof that this preference to the reſt of his elder fellow-ſtudents was not dictated by party, but that it juſtified the choice.

When he was a junior ſophiſter, he maintained three public diſputations: thoſe who heard him on theſe occaſions, and who were excellent judges, bore ample teſtimony to the ſuperiority of his powers, and encouraged him to continue with unabating ardour, in that career in which he had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf, though he had ſcarce completed the thirteenth year of his age. Griffenfeld did not ſtand in need of any incitement, his mind was naturally devoted to the purſuit of knowledge. He turned his attention to the ſtudy of mathematics, divinity, the Eaſtern languages, and eloquence. He never miſſed a public lecture; he read the beſt writers he could find, explored new paths in ſcience, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in every department of knowledge.

Learning always looks for a guide and protector—Griffenfeld found both. Biſhop Brokman, one of the moſt pious and learned men of his day, had converted his houſe into a ſchool, in which young men of promiſing talents were trained up, in all thoſe arts that contributed to the happineſs and embelliſhment of that country. The fame of Griffenfield reached this prelate's ear; he therefore adopted him as a ſon; as his father, a wine-merchant in Copenhagen, had juſt died in very indigent circumſtances. Here he was left entirely to thoſe books and ſtudies which pleaſed him moſt. The good biſhop ſoon found that he was not diſappointed in the hopes which he had entertained of his pupil.

Frederick III. chanced to ſup one night with the biſhop, who took occaſion to ſpeak of this young man; he praiſed him, and as a proof that he had not over-rated the progreſs which he had made in his ſtudies, he was called, with the king's permiſſion, and explained ſeveral paſſages in the Hebrew Bible, with a facility and felicity that pleaſed the king ſo highly, that he immediately ordered him an annuity of 300 dollars for ſix years, in order to travel into foreign countries. The royal bounty could not have been directed to a more worthy object, than to a perſon who pre-

ferred

ferred the acquiſition of knowledge to that of wealth, for in all his travels the former was his ſole end. In Germany, France, England, Italy, and wherever he came, he reflected honour on his country: he ſought out the learned, and they ſought him; he attended their lectures, he converſed and correſponded with them on almoſt every ſubject. In England he was peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, ſo far, that, notwithſtanding he was only a Daniſh ſtudent, yet he was requeſted by the moſt learned body in that kingdom to ſit for his picture, which is honoured with a place amongſt the great men in the library of the univerſity of Oxford.

Before he ſet out on his travels, he laid down a plan, which he followed up with ſo much ſucceſs, that his country reaped the advantages of it. He turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of ſtate policy, a ſcience little known to the Danes at the time; he learned to ſpeak and write the living languages with fluency and correctneſs; he obſerved the effects of the different laws of every country through which he paſſed, on the manners and ſtate of the inhabitants; he weighed the policy and ſtate maxims of the different courts, ſo that in theſe purſuits and enquiries he expended the penſion which his ſovereign was pleaſed to allow him.

On his return to his native country, he ſat down to reduce the reſult of his obſervations into maxims of ſtate, for the mutual welfare of the king and his people.—As an inſtance of his promptitude, he once ſtepped forth, when no other perſon could be found to do it, and anſwered the ſpeech of an Imperial Ambaſſador in elegant Latin, though at the time he ſcarce knew the contents of it, and of courſe had not turned it over in his mind. It is not a matter of ſurprize then ſuch a man ſhould be appointed by his prince to write a Code of Laws for his kingdom, which, for perſpicuity, order, and elegance of language, ſtands, even to this day, unrivalled. His actions therefore evince, that a ſingle pen is as uſeful to the ſtate, and as deſtructive to the foe, as a hoſt of armed men.

It is to be lamented, and cannot be denied, that this extraordinary man, by ſome unhappy overſight, furniſhed his enemies with an opportunity of blaſting all his reputation: he was accuſed of ſome mal-practices, and at laſt condemned to loſe his head, which was afterwards commuted for perpetual impriſonment. Even in this fallen ſituation, the king uſed often to ſpeak of his talents with admiration mingled with regret. As his majeſty one day ſat in council, he was one day heard to ſay—"In a ſingle Griffenfeld I have found more wiſdom than in all this council."

ACCOUNT *of* COUNT ALFIERI *and* TUSCAN LITERATURE.

COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI is no more; and with him the pure ſprings of the Tuſcan Hippocrene, we may ſafely ſay, are completely drained. In vain the greateſt of all politicians, naturaliſts, phyſicians, aſtronomers, and mathematicians, ſuch as *Niccolla Macchiavelli*, *Galileo Galilei*, and *Franceſco Redi*, with many more eminent men, have endeavoured to ſet a memorable example to my countrymen in their works (whoſe excellency would have ſecured them the ſame immortality, if written even in the vileſt dialect of Italy) by writing on the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects with all the purity of ſtyle, and the fineſt flowers of the Tuſcan idiom.

To come out of a regular grammar-ſchool, or univerſity, where the Tuſcan language is no more taught than the Chineſe, is now-a-days a ſufficient qualification for any of my countrymen to become authors on literary or ſcientific ſubjects in their native tongue.*

The writers themſelves of grammatical works, while they do not dare to lay down a ſingle rule without the authority of thoſe illuſtrious fathers of the Tuſcan eloquence, *Dante*, *Boccacio*, *Petrarca*, *Villani*, *Paſſaventi*, &c. diſgrace their very pages with the moſt trivial, inharmonious, and negligent diction. Nothing can be more uſeful and judicious than *Corticelli's* Grammar, or the *Proſpetto dé Verbi Toſcani*, by *Piſtoleſi*; and nothing can be more deſpicable than the low ſtyle of their prefaces, and grammatical remarks, if we except the quotations, which ſhine ſcattered here and there, like diamonds in a dunghill.

Any native of Tuſcany or any other part

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* The Tuſcan language is taught in the Univerſities out of Tuſcany; but thoſe ſcholars have to ſurmount the corruption of their dialect (Romans only excepted, who ſpeak univerſally the Tuſcan language, with great accuracy, as to the utterance of its ſounds, but with far greater corruption than the Tuſcans in point of terms, conjugation of verbs, idioms, &c.) which they learn with their nurſe; ſo that thoſe who excel in their Tuſcan writings are real *phenomena*. Such, however, and a very wonderful one too, was Count ALFIERI, born at *Aſti*, in *Piedmont*. I know of no other ſince the days of *Bembo* and *Caſa*.

part of Italy may now ſet up for a Tuſcan poet, if he be only born with a kind of natural ſprightlineſs of mind, which, united to a knowledge of mythology, and the ſuperficial reading of ſome poets in any language, may enable him to pleaſe his readers with imagery, and that *tinſel* ſo violently reproached in *Taſſo*, while only very few lines of his noble poem deſerve that charge. Theſe poetaſters, nevertheleſs, ſpeak very highly of *Petrarca*; but they are far from beſtowing any pains in imitating that admirable bard, either in the purity of terms, juſtneſs of epithets, or in the ſyntax and conſtruction of the verbs, ſentences, and periods.

The proſe-writers are ſtill worſe: they would think it beneath their conceited importance to attend to any thing beſides the force of their arguments, or the illuſtration of their ſubject. They have always ready for their defence theſe trite lines of *Horace, Ar. Poet.*

——————" *Licuit, ſemperque licebit*
Signatum præſente notâ producere nomen."

If we aſk them which are the words that may be ſaid to be ſtamped *præſente notâ*, they immediately reply with another line of the ſame author: thoſe ſanctioned by *uſe* or *cuſtom*—

" *Quem penes arbitrium eſt et jus et norma loquendi.*"

Allowed, I would ſay to them; but by this *cuſtom* or *uſe*, is it to be underſtood, in theſe matters, of the ſtyle of writing or ſpeaking of the greateſt portion of a nation? Moſt certainly not; for *Quintilian, Inſtit. Orat. Lib.* 1, *Cap.* 6, juſtly obſerves, that if the *uſe* or *cuſtom*, "*ex eo quod plures faciunt, nomen accipiat, periculoſiſſimum dabit præceptum non orationi modo, ſed, quod majus eſt, vitæ.*" What are we then to underſtand by *cuſtom?* The ſame author tells it to us *ibid.* in plain terms, "*Conſuetudinem ſermonis vocabo conſenſum eruditorum; ſicut vivendi, conſenſum bonorum.* And who are to be conſidered thoſe *eruditi* capable of furniſhing a genuine ſtandard for literary compoſition? Thoſe who have ſtudied rhetoric in the Latin* language; or thoſe who have learnt natural philoſophy, mathematics, law, &c.? How can all theſe ſciences give theſe *eruditi* a correct and elegant ſtyle, when neither themſelves nor their preceptors have ever beſtowed any time in attentively peruſing their beſt Tuſcan claſſics, or ſtudying their grammarians and critics? If they would make themſelves perfectly acquainted with thoſe books, and they were to find the Tuſcan language deficient in words to expreſs what they want, then indeed, and only then—

" *Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis*
Continget."

What I have obſerved on the proper choice of words, is equally applicable to the ſyntax of every ſentence; and that *concinnitas*, or *callida junctura*, as the above Latin critics call it, conſiſting in that harmonious and elegant arrangement of ſentences and periods, ſo faſcinating in the writings of the pureſt Tuſcan claſſics.

Since unfortunately our language has, through neglect, ſo much degenerated, in ludicrous, colloquial, or very familiar ſubjects, one ought to follow the current, and write or ſpeak, as it is now univerſally done in polite circles: but in lyric, ſublime, elegant, ſcientific, or didactic ſubjects, the claſſics who have reſpectively written upon them ſhould be our indiſpenſable guidance as to the ſtyle and the ſyntax of our writings. For they have not only acquired immortal fame for themſelves, but the Tuſcan idiom owes to them its own too; without whom it would never have become ſo univerſally admired in Europe above all other living languages for its harmony, delicacy, and exquiſite *beauties.**

Our modern proſe-writers, however, like ſo many literary democrats, ſcorn to be confined by any rule, and each of them writes according to that language he has moſt read; if Latin, like Latins; if Greek,

* The book uſed to teach rhetoric in the grammar-ſchools of Tuſcany is written in Latin, and only Latin quotations are introduced in it. I entertain little doubt of this being the caſe in all the ſchools of Italy.

* Horace ſays that languages change, and Dr. JOHNSON has adorned the title page of his dictionary with thoſe lines; but I maintain that it is only through neglect that languages change—if they were properly cultivated, they would become permanent by books. Such changes may have proved uſeful to the Engliſh (though the ſublime writings of Shakeſpeare make me of the contrary opinion, ſubmitting always, as a foreigner, to the Engliſh literati on this point), but they have proved highly detrimental to the Tuſcan language, which had attained its higheſt point of perfection in the 14th century. The MEDICI had nearly brought it to its former purity; but, as *Alfieri* ſays, "*Boreal ſcettro, ineſorabil, duro,*" has ſoon undone what they had ſo glorioſly effected.

like Greeks; if French, like the French, &c. As to their Tuscan classics, far from seriously studying them, they ridicule the very names of *Boccaccio*, *Bembo*, *Casa*, *Salviati*, *&c*, *&c*. and because the celebrated Academy *Della Crusca* have compiled a dictionary from the authority of the purest authors, and written their explanations and preface with equal elegance; instead of availing themselves of this invaluable treasure of Tuscan eloquence; they often compose lampoons against these eminent compilers, and ridicule them by compositions supposed to come from them, replete with all the obsolete words to be met with in their *Vocabolario*; as if they had insinuated the use of those antiquated terms, or adopted them themselves: while, on the contrary, they expressively observe that such words have been registered for the intelligence of ancient authors; and, to warn the reader from adopting them, they have constantly annexed to each either the initials *V. A.* or *V. L.* meaning as they say, that such a word is either *ancient* or *pure Latin*.

But no more of this subject; in vain volumes have been written already upon it; and they might be doubled in vain. The evil is now too universal, too inveterate. Let us content ourselves with the perusal of the ancient Tuscan classics, and those who flourished under the MEDICI; and let their admirable language be considered as dead.

DOMINICO MORIA MANNI* died while I was at Florence, seventeen years ago; and with him the Tuscan prose was buried. VITTORIO ALFIERI is now dead; and with him the Tuscan Muses are fled for ever.† No other qualification, no other characteristic ornament, no other distinctive mark, or peculiar beauty, is left to the Tuscan tongue, but the exclusive power of finishing all its words in a vowel.*

Count ALFIERI, Mr. Editor, honoured frequently the city of *Sienna* (my native place) with his presence; and there the first edition of his inimitable Tragedies appeared, under his immediate inspection, about twenty years ago, in three volumes 4to.

When I was first called, as preceptor of the Tuscan language, to enjoy the happiness of living in this blissful land of freedom, in 1789, by the kind invitation of the late JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, Esq. I did not fail to provide myself with these invaluable volumes, and I would venture to say, that I was the first to import them into Great Britain; since the first notice taken of them, I ever saw, was in a newspaper in 1791; and the Monthly Reviewers gave an account of them in December, 1797.

By a chain of fortunate events, having been introduced to that illustrious historian, WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ. among many flattering honours and inestimable favours, graciously bestowed upon me, both by him, and his amiable and learned friend, WILLIAM CLARKE ESQ. were a few copies of hitherto unpublished poems of LORENZO DE' MEDICI, in 8vo. which have afterwards appeared again in the second volume of his Life.

I had only been a few weeks in London, when I heard that Count ALFIERI was an inhabitant of the same metropolis. I immediately sent him a copy of those poems to *Upper Seymour-street*, with a *letter*, to which the Count condescended to make the following *answer*.

" *Al Sigre: Antonio Montucci, Londra.*"

" PARDRON MIO STIMATISSIMO

" Recevo per mezzo del Sigr. Edvards la di lei cortesissima lettera accompagnata col dono per me preziosissimo delle rime finora inedite del gran Lorenzo. Per la stessa via del Sigr. Edwards non sapendo finora dov' ella abiti in Londra, mi affretto do rispondene per ringraziarla

* The last survivor of the Academicians *de la Crusca*, author and editor of many works; who had [illegible]onsiderable share in the compilation of the last classical edition of the *Vocabolario*, done at Florence, 1729.

† Besides nineteen tragedies, poems, &c Count *Alfieri* has distinguished himself by several works in prose, written with the greatest purity of style and the most impressive Tuscan elegance, much resembling the famous translation of *Tacitus*, by *Davanzati*.—It is inexplicable why the criticisms, with which the Count has accompanied the Edition of his tragedies, done at Paris, are written in a most negligent and unclassical style, very much like that of his eminent opponent *Calzabigi*, whose criticisms, and the Count's reply to them, are found in the same Paris edition of the tragedies.

* In the Tuscan language there are no more than six monosyllables, and four or five words besides which end necessarily in a consonant; but many may be so terminated, when harmony requires it, by the usual contraction of the last vowel or syllable.

ringraziarla vivamente dell' una, e dell' altro. Senza insuperbirmi; nè credere alle non meritate iod; che la di lei gentilezza le dettava, ho ammirato nel suo foglio la esattezza delle correzioni, e varianti che ella si é compiaciuta con tanta sua pena inseriroi, e sarranno aggiunte al libro. Ho ammirato in lei altresì e il suo scrivere, e lo assaporare caldamente il nostro Poeta, (*Dante*) pregi oramoi rari pur troppo nell' addormentata Italia, che se stessa, e le sue ricchezze e forge non sente. Mi rallegro dunque di cuore d'aver trovato uno di più, che sente il bello, e spero al mio ritorno di Scozia, per dove parto a giorni, di nuvamente rallegrarmene seco di bocca. Intando me le professo di cuore

Londra 13, *Luglio*, 1721.

Suo Devotmo. Servo.
VITTORIO ALFIERI.

As the Italian literati will now be very busy in collecting all that is extant of that immortal poet, pray, Mr. Editor, communicate them the above *letter* (by the means of your invaluable miscellany) although addressed to an insignificant member of the literary world, whose abilities are confined to giving some Tuscan lessons, musing over some Chinese volumes, and reading the *Monthly Magazine* for a mental recreation.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Pancras, April 21, 1804.

P. S. Any of your readers desirous of seeing the original of the above letter, will be welcome to a sight, by applying to me.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

MEMOIR *on the* OBSERVATIONS *which it is of importance to make on the* TIDES, *in the different* PORTS *of the* REPUBLIC, *read in the* SITTING *of the 26th* FLOREAL, YEAR XI. (*May* 16, 1803.)

IN its sitting of the 12th *Floreal* last, the class, i. e. the third class of the Institute had named a committee, consisting of the Citizens La Place, Rochon, and Levêque, for the purpose of drawing up a plan of observations to be made on the tides, in the different ports of the republic. The following memoir contains the views and reflections of the commissaries on this important object.

In the natural sciences, theories are at first, only an explication, more or less ingenious, of the phenomena, which is necessarily subordinate to the number of known facts, and to the accuracy with which they have been observed. Properly speaking, it is only a species of outline, more or less extensive, which embraces all that is known on the subject treated of.

We commonly remain long attached to these first theories, or rather these first sketches; time and the authority of authors, confer a sort of sanction on them, the effect of which is to dispense with further observations, and by that mean to render the science stationary, during considerable intervals of time.

It is only when the mass of facts becomes convincing and plausible in the aggregate, that premature explications are abandoned, in order to adopt other principles. Experience is the first and the principal instrument of all our physical knowledge; nevertheless, before this can be well established, the human mind must have made a considerable progress; of course, experimental philosophy is a science quite modern.

But if the number and the accuracy of observations can alone give rise to true theories, it is equally evident that we do not perceive the necessity of good observations, until we become acquainted with the true laws of nature; it is only at this point of time, that in every part of the natural sciences, the art of observation makes real progress and extends its dominion.

Amongst the great phenomena of nature, that of the flux and reflux of the sea has always been an object of admiration with all men, and of meditation, and even painful investigation, for philosophers.

Pitheas conjectured that the tides were regulated by the moon. Strabo has tolerably well described the principal phenomena; and, from time to time, different opinions have been propagated as to the causes of the flux and reflux of the sea, the most remarkable of which, by the number and character of its partizans, is that of Descartes. We find, in fact, some passages

ſages in ancient authors, which attribute the cauſe of it to the attraction of the heavenly bodies; but theſe ideas, which were only ſimple, rude notions, remained unimproved till the time of Newton; as true knowledge cannot be obtained until we are advanced far enough to ſubmit it to analyſis, and make it the ſubject of a rigorous calculation; it is only, properly ſpeaking, at this period that the ſcience commences.

The moſt ſimple obſervations, and even thoſe the moſt circumſcribed to one ſpot, ought, long before the time of Pitheas, to have induced a ſuſpicion that the tides are regulated by the moon; all the inhabitants of the coaſts of the ocean might have been readily convinced of it. Indeed, every thing announces this fact with the ſame evidence as the return of the ſeaſons. We cannot beſtow great encomiums on the authors who have ſpoken of it the firſt; it was not with them, properly ſpeaking, a diſcovery, nor even an obſervation at all profound. Till Newton, the world was completely ignorant of the true cauſe of this wonderful phenomenon. Till his time, men wandered in vain hypotheſes and were far from ſuppoſing that it was ſubject to the ſame law as that which regulates and determines the movements of the different parts of the planetary ſyſtem.

Notwithſtanding this profound ignorance of cauſes, navigation, that art which lays all others under contribution, has early derived great advantages from the facts aſcertained. It was ſufficient to obſerve, that the daily ſtop of the tides is ſenſibly uniform; that they return at the ſame hour every fortnight, and that the higheſt tides take place at the time of the new and full moon. It was ſufficient from a knowledge of theſe data, to be able to calculate the time of high tide, with a preciſion that was ſatisfactory and which was perfectly adequate to the wants of the firſt ages.

Now that we have no longer any thing to wiſh for, with regard to the theory of the flux and reflux of the ſea; and that, thanks to the progreſs of analyſis, ſince Newton, all its details and effects have been calculated with the preciſion requiſite to the obſervations of the celeſtial phenomena; it becomes an incumbent duty to multiply and perfect theſe obſervations, not in order to confirm a theory which no longer ſtands in need of demonſtration, but in order to eſtabliſh and determine a number of delicate points in the ſyſtem of the world; and likewiſe to account ſatisfactorily for certain apparent anomalies remarkable in particular regions of the globe, and to aſſign the real cauſe of them. It is already known, that theſe anomalies are a conſequence of the general movement, modified, however, by local circumſtances; but we ſtill want to be able to aſcertain the influence of thoſe circumſtances in every part; and this can only be done by good obſervations.

Beſides, the ſafety of navigation is cloſely connected with theſe obſervations, and with the reſults that neceſſarily flow from them; for, conſidering the great draught of water in veſſels, it is of no ſmall importance to calculate with preciſion the exact hour of full tide, not only in the interior of the ports, but ſtill more particularly, in the difficult paſſages that lie towards their mouth, where veſſels can only paſs ſecurely at the time of high water. The navigation muſt be regulated in ſuch a manner, as to arrive in theſe dangerous paſſages, preciſely at the inſtant when they ceaſe to be ſo; that is to ſay, about the time of high water. The whole coaſting navigation ſtands in need of very exact documents with reſpect to the movement of the tides: and it is now high time to ſet about this enterprize, ſo that the marine and commerce may enjoy the advantages reſulting from the actual ſtate of our information. Public utility is the ſole end of the meditations and reſearches of geometrical naturaliſts.

At the beginning of the laſt century, the Academy of Sciences perceived the urgent neceſſity of having accurate obſervations; it preſented to M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, then at the head of the department of the marine, a memoir, in the form of inſtructions, relative to the neceſſity of deputing intelligent and capable perſons to obſerve the flux and reflux of the ſea, and the method that ought to be purſued in order to make the ſaid obſervations. The Fathers Gouge and Lahire drew up the above memoir, agreeably to the views of the Academy. The Miniſter aſſigned this labour to the profeſſors of navigation, eſtabliſhed in the reſpective ports, and the academy received many ſeries of obſervations, the principal of which were thoſe made at Dunkirk and at Havre, during the years 1701 and 1702; the former by M. Baert, and thoſe at Havre by M. Boſſaye du Bocage; both profeſſors of navigation.

Caſſini,

Cassini, the son, gave a descriptive account of these observations in the Memoirs of the Academy for the Year 1710, as, likewise, of others more ancient, made at Brest, in 1679; and at Bayonne, in 1680, by Lahire and Picard. He, likewise, gave a discussion, in the Memoirs of 1712 and 1713, on a long series of observations made at Brest, in the years 1711 and 1712. This series was begun by M. Montier, thence continued and extended to the year 1716, by M. Coubart, an able professor of navigation. These latter observations were particularly valuable for the number and the exact care with which they were drawn up. It is to be regretted that the observations of the year 1713 have been lost.

Although Cassini was attached to the system of Descartes, which was then in vogue, it is no less true that his labour on the subject of the observations we have just spoken of, is very useful, and, for a long time, formed the only positive documents relative to the course of the tides. By the help of this labour, D. Bernoulli, aided, moreover, by theory, formed his *Table of the Retardation of the Tides*, which has been, and still is, so useful to navigators. Premature systems perish, but facts are eternal.

We might here quote a multitude of occasions wherein the Academy of Sciences has not only endeavoured to accelerate the rational progress of the sciences, but, likewise, applied itself to the most important objects of public utility. No learned society has carried its solicitude so far in these respects; and the marine, in particular, is under eternal obligations to it. It is to the Academy of Sciences, that maritime Europe is indebted for the first principles in the theory of the construction of vessels, working of them, &c. as also the first judicious notions relative to the guaging of vessels, &c.

Exclusive of theory, the calculation of the tides reposes upon facts; and principally on the knowledge of what we call *l'Etablissement des Ports*; or, the Tables taken at the Ports. We have, indeed, pretty ample documents; but they require to be rectified, and they call for the solicitude of the class. The state of the major number of the ports is not known with a precision adequate to our other knowledge; nor even with that which the safety of navigation requires. A fact remarkable enough is, that the late expeditions round the world have furnished us, in regions many thousands of leagues distant from us, with more correct data than those we are in possession of, for many of our neighbouring ports, which we frequent every day.

The series of the observations at Brest, spoken of above, forms an aggregate, the theory of which furnishes all the results with a wonderful precision. Similar materials for the other ports would, doubtless, leave nothing further to be wished for, as to the practical part, but still it would be always useful to make observations, and especially in circumstances wherein a number of cases concur together to form greater or lesser tides. It would be therefore of importance to make observations when the *perigee* or the *apogee* of the moon and of the sun concur with the *syzygie*; when the *perigee* of the moon, concurring with the *syzygie*, these two stars are near to the equator or to the tropics, &c. The tides of the quadratures, although of less importance for the operations of the sea-service, are yet not the less interesting in their courses; and, in all cases, observations become important, in order to ascertain the effect of accessary circumstances. We constantly observe eclipses, although it be no ways necessary to verify the principles upon which their prediction is established.

The tide of the new moon of *Germinal* last, furnishes an example of the utility of observations; it was observed at Brest, by our colleague Rochon. The circumstances were highly favourable to produce a very high tide, and this in effect took place. But what renders this observation truly important is, that the weather being almost calm, this tide was solely produced by the general cause without any complication of meteorological circumstances; and was no less, on that account, one of the highest that has been ever observed in that port. The observations of the same tide, made at Calais, by M. Septfontaines, are likewise very important.

Agreeably to the above considerations, the class whose principal object it is to extend its researches to all objects of public utility, cannot but take a great interest in the plan of observations that we are about to propose to it; and which may serve for instructions to the persons that shall be appointed to carry it into execution. This example will not fail to be followed up by foreign nations. In this last

last point, the class has a great influence, by its correspondence. Your committee therefore proposes 1. &c. &c.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY.

THE two first volumes of the Annals of this establishment are finished, and it appears to answer perfectly to the announcement that had been made of it in the prospectus. In fact, there is no compilation, on the natural sciences, so remarkable for its selection of memoirs, and the beauty of the engravings. As the zeal of the co-operators has not relaxed, and as there is no want of materials, the public may rest assured that the succeeding volumes will not be less interesting. The Museum possesses the richest collection of materials in the three kingdoms of nature, that has ever existed. This collection, due to the successive labours of a number of naturalists, to the researches of a multitude of voyagers, and to the donations received from all countries, has been prodigiously increased, of late years, by the combination and assemblage of a number of cabinets of Holland and Italy, and by the acquisitions which the First Consul has made, with a view to complete it. The general description of its contents, of such articles as are little known, and of the novel ones it has received, would be sufficient to fill up a great number of volumes; but the curators of this depository have not confined themselves to descriptions and chemical analyses; they are constantly employed in the pursuit of such results, as may be applicable to the progress of agriculture and the arts; to the theory of the earth, and to the advancement of that philosophy which studies the relations that nature has established among the different orders of beings. Renouncing all hypotheses, they admit nothing which is not supported by observation and experience. Thus the Annals of the Museum contain the actual history of the establishment; they exhibit a *conspectus* of its curiosities, its new daily acquisitions and the means of deducing advantageous results from them; and, lastly, they are intended to publish the observations and discoveries of the professors of the Museum, and those of their correspondents, who concur with them in their labours, for the progress of the sciences. Some historical notices are annexed, relative to such celebrated naturalists as have made important discoveries, and of whom nothing has been written in France. The descriptions of new objects are accompanied with figures, engraved by the best artists. There are 31 plates in each of the two volumes that have just appeared. These plates are finished in a style more or less exquisite, according to the nature of the subject; they are even done in colours, when the colour forms an essential character: in this manner are executed the figures of certain stones, that have been found in the bodies of men, and other animals; and the engravings of the *mollusca* are of a most exquisite finishing. It is intended to give, in a series of memoirs, the history of such animals as are no longer to be met with in the living state, but whose fossil remains attest their existence anterior to all authentic human monuments. In digesting or arranging the promiscuous mass of these remains, means have been found to recompose the skeletons of a number of animals, to determine their characters, to decide whether they were herbivorous, or carnivorous, and to ascertain the place which they occupy in the scale of beings. It is likewise intended to publish occasional engravings of all such new plants as are now flourishing in the garden, with all the details of their fructification. Notices will also be given on the foreign plants acquired by the Museum, and which are meant to be naturalized in France, from their being useful, and because they will live in that climate. This has been already done with respect to the jalap plant, together with the New Zealand flax; and it is also meant to be done with the *batatas*, with certain fruits. &c. &c.

There will likewise be published, in one of the next numbers, three species belonging to the same genus, of the most beautiful flowers that can be cultivated, which will be engraved in colours, the better to display their lustre and beauty.

COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM.

ON Tuesday, the 29th of March, 1803, being the day appointed by his Excellency the Visitor, for the public disputations in the oriental language, the governors, officers, professors, and students, of the college assembled at nine o'clock, at the new government-house.

At a little before ten, his Excellency the Visitor, accompanied by the honourable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the officers of his Excel-

Excellency's suite, entered the southern room on the marble floor, and took his seat at the west end of the room.

In front of his Excellency, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As soon as his Excellency had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order:

Disputation in the Persian Language.

Position.—" The natives of India, under the British government, enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity, security, and happiness, than under any former government."

Defended by Mr. R. Jenkins, Bombay.
Chief opponent, Mr. T. Hamilton, Madras.
Second opponent, Mr. J. Wauchope.
Moderator, Lieut. J. Baillie, Professor.

Disputation in the Hindoostanee Language.

Position.—" The suicide of Hindoo Widows, by burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is a practice repugnant to natural feelings, and inconsistent with moral duty."

Defended by Mr. W. Chaplin, Madras.
Chief opponent, Mr. R. T. Goodwin, Bombay.
Second opponent, Mr. R. C. Ross, Madras.
Moderator, John Gilchrist, Esq. Professor.

Disputation in the Bengalee Language.

Position.—" The distribution of Hindoos into casts, retards their progress in improvement."

Defended by Mr. J. Hunter.
Chief opponent, Mr. W. B. Martin.
Second opponent, Mr. W. Morton.
Moderator, W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.

Declamations in the Arabic Language

Were pronounced by Mr. R. Jenkins and Mr. E. Wood.

At the conclusion of the disputations in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages, an appropriate speech in the language of the disputation was made by the respective moderators.

At the conclusion of the declamations in the Arabic language, Lieut. Baillie, the Professor of Arabic, delivered a speech in that language.

When the disputations and the Arabic declamations and speeches were concluded, his Excellency signified to the officers of the college his directions, that the prizes and honorary rewards should be distributed in his presence on the ensuing day. His Excellency also notified his intention to confer the degree of honour established by the statutes on several students, whom he had directed the council of the college to present to him for that purpose.

On Wednesday the 30th of March, his Excellency the Visitor entered the room about half past eleven o'clock, accompanied by the honourable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the officers of his Excellency's suite.

As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the Vice-provost proceeded to present to his Excellency those students who were entitled under statute 8, to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by his Excellency. The Vice-provost publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, his Excellency the Visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma inscribed on vellum in the oriental character; purporting that the Committee of public Examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the oriental languages as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same, his Excellency was pleased to confer the said degree, in conformity to the statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom his Excellency was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were,

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, of the Establishment of Bengal.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, of the Establishment of Bombay.

Mr. William Byam Martin, of the Establishment of Bengal.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton, of the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Mr. William Chaplin, of the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Mr. Edward Wood, of the Establishment of Fort St. George; and

Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, of the Establishment of Bombay.

At the same time a degree of honour was conferred on the following students of last year;

Mr.

Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, of the Establishment of Bombay; and

Mr. Charles Lloyd, of the Establishment of Bengal.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards adjudged at the late public examination were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following students—

Messrs Jenkins, Martin, Chaplin, Hamilton, Wood, Goodwin, Hunter, Wauchope, Ross, Morton, Romer, Gowan, Newnham, Sprott, Bourchier, Sparrow, Elliott, Cole, Puller, Walker, Plowden, and Turnbull.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, his Excellency the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

"From the foundation of this college to the present time, the state of political affairs has not permitted me to discharge the grateful duty of presiding at your public exercises. My attention, however, has not been withdrawn from the progress, interests, and conduct of this institution. The principles on which this institution is founded, the spirit which it is designed to diffuse, and the purposes which it is calculated to accomplish, must inhance the importance of its success, in proportion to the exigency of every public crisis, and to the progressive magnitude, power, and glory of this empire.

"In the difficulties and dangers of successive wars, in the most critical juncture of arduous negociations, in the settlement of conquered and ceded provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extension of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the restoration of public credit, I have contemplated this institution with conscious satisfaction and with confident hope. Observing your auspicious progress under the salutary operation of the statutes and rules of the College, I have anticipated the stability of all our acquisitions, and the security and improvement of every advantage which we possess.

"From this source, the service may now derive an abundant and regular supply of public officers, duly qualified to become the successful instruments of administering this government in all its extensive and complicated branches; of promoting its energy in war; of cultivating and enlarging its resources in peace; of maintaining in honour and respect its external relations with the native powers; and of establishing (under a just and benignant system of internal administration) the prosperity of our finances and commerce on the solid foundations of the affluence, happiness, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

"These were the original purposes of this foundation, which was destined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of existing establishments; to remove every obstacle to the progress of the public servants in attaining the qualifications requisite for their respective stations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring useful knowledge; and to secure, by systematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient discipline, that attention to a due course of study, which had hitherto depended on individual disposition, or accidental advantage.

"The necessity of providing such a system of education was not diminished by the numerous instances existing in the Company's service of eminent oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wise and provident government will not rest the public security, for the due administration of affairs, on the merits of any number or description of its public officers at any period of time. It is the duty of government to endeavour to perpetuate the prosperity of the state, by an uniform system of public institution; and by permanent and established law to transmit to future times, whatever benefits can be derived from present examples of wisdom, virtue, and learning. The supposition of an universal deficiency in that knowledge, which this College is calculated to extend, has never constituted a fundamental principle of the institution. Far from resting on such foundations, this institution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues, furnished from the bosom of this service.

"The origin of this College, its present prosperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be ascribed in a great degree to the assistance which I have derived from those respectable characters in the higher branches and in various departments of the service, who, by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the success of the institution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit

benefit of their useful acquisitions and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that, which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

"With these sentiments, during my absence from the presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that my authority in this college should have been represented by a gentleman who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character, and honourable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement which can be offered to your ambition.

"The report which I received from Mr. Barlow, of the progress of the institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the oriental languages and literature, but by a laudable observance of the statutes and rules of the college; that the officers, professors, and teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their respective duties; that the public examinations had been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the students; while the disputations in the Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the students, who had maintained public arguments in those languages on the 6th of February, 1802.

"The result of the examination holden in January last, at the conclusion of the fourth term of the year 1802, and the the public disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the students in every branch of oriental language and literature in which lectures have been opened. I am happy to observe, that in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency, at the last examination, exceeds that which appeared on the 6th of February, 1802. In the Bengalee language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year, a commencement has been made in the study of the Tamul and Shanscrit languages, and the great improvement of the students in the Arabic language, has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the declamations in that language holden for the first time on this occasion.

"The degrees of honour which I have conferred this day on Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Richard Jenkins, Mr. William Byam Martin, Mr. Terrick Hamilton, Mr. William Chaplin, Mr. Edward Wood, Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, Mr Jonathan Henry Lovett, and Mr. Charles Lloyd, sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in oriental literature, has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and has been united to a correct observance of the statutes and rules of the college.

"Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution, from the honourable emulation which has existed between the students of of the different Establishments assembled at Fort William.

"I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit, which have appeared among the students from Fort St. George and Bombay, as well as among those of this Establishment. Not only the students of this Establishment, but those of Fort St. George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances of extensive knowledge and useful talents, of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honour, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective Presidencies the full benefit of those useful and honourable qualifications which must for ever render their names respectable in this Settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

"It has been a principal object of my attention to consolidate the interests and resources of the three Presidencies; to promote in each of them, a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means

means as might facilitate the adminiſtration of this extenſive empire in the hands of the ſupreme government. May thoſe gentlemen, now departing for the ſubordinate Preſidencies, accompanied by the applauſe and affections of this ſociety, remember, with reverence and attachment, the ſource whence they have derived the firſt principles of inſtruction in the duties of that ſervice, which they are qualified to adorn!

" My moſt ſincere acknowledgments are offered to the learned gentlemen who have aſſiſted at the examinations, and who have diſcharged the duty of profeſſors and teachers in the ſeveral departments.

" Their knowledge, talents, and ſkill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, induſtry, and happy ſucceſs, with which they have promoted the object of this inſtitution. The aſſiduity and learning of theſe gentlemen, have produced many able and uſeful works in oriental languages and literature which have been publiſhed ſince the commencement of the inſtitution, and which have accelerated its beneficial effects. Continuations of theſe works are now in a ſtate of conſiderable progreſs, and many additional works of a ſimilar deſcription are actually prepared for publication. The profeſſors and teachers of the Perſian, Arabic, Hindooſtanee, Bengalee, Shanſcrit, and Tamul languages, are now diligently employed in compoſing grammars and dictionaries, and in preparing tranſlations and compilations for the uſe of the ſtudents in their reſpective departments. The operation of theſe uſeful labours will not be confined to the limits of this inſtitution, or of this empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffuſion of oriental literature and knowledge in every quarter of the globe, by facilitating the means of acceſs to the elementary ſtudy of the principal languages of the Eaſt. The exertions of the profeſſors have received conſiderable aid from the numerous body of learned natives attached to the inſtitution; and the labours of thoſe learned perſons have alſo contributed to increaſe the general ſtock of Oriental knowledge.

" Reviewing all theſe circumſtances, and conſidering the induſtry and ability manifeſted by the profeſſors and teachers; the ſucceſsful advancement which has already been effected in the general extenſion of the moſt uſeful, practical, and neceſſary branches of oriental learning; the progreſſive improvement manifeſted by the ſtudents in every claſs of their preſcribed ſtudies; the frequent inſtances, atteſted by the public certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the diſcipline, ſtatutes, and rules of the College; and the ſupply of highly qualified public officers, which the ſervice has actually received from this inſtitution, added to the number of thoſe who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this College to the benefit of the Company and of the Nation; it is my duty to declare in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that this inſtitution has anſwered my moſt ſanguine hopes and expectations; that its beneficial operation has juſtified the principles of its original foundation; and that the adminiſtration and diſcipline of the college have been conducted with honour and credit to the character and ſpirit of the inſtitution, and with great advantage to the public ſervice."

His Excellency then returned to his apartments attended by his ſuite.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given to the officers and ſtudents of the College by his Excellency at the Government-houſe; at which were preſent the honourable the Chief Juſtice, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal civil and military officers at the Preſidency.

PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS *offered by the* SOCIETY, *instituted at* London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book), as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will show the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings, so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, *Sundays* and *Wednesdays* excepted.

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

Class 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions, the silver medal.

Certificates of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1800, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak-trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an *account* of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation,

to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

5. Ascertaining the best Method of raising Oaks. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

6. Chesnuts. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of dry loamy land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants, in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

8. Elm. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1802, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1803; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand, the silver medal.

Certificates of having planted, agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1805.

10. Larch. For having planted out, between the twenty-fourth of June 1801, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1802, the greatest number of larch-trees, not fewer than five thousand; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand, the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

12, 13. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

N. B. The larch-trees may be either planted, mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

14. Osiers. To the person who shall have planted, between the first of October, 1803, and the first of May, 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

15. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres, the silver medal, or ten guineas. *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1804.

16. Alder. For having planted, in the year 1801, the greatest number of alders, not less than three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, and that they were in a thriving state two years at least after being planted, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

17. Ash. For having sown or set, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with ash for timber, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

18. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of the sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, that there are not fewer than one hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

19, 20. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

N. B. It is the particular wish of the Society, that such lands only as are not calculated for growing corn, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.

21. Forest-trees. To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber-trees, between the first of October, 1801, and the first of April, 1802; the gold medal.

22. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

23. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

24, 25, 26. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

N. B. With the above forest-trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

N. B. *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

27. Securing Plantations of Timber-trees, and Hedge-rows. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal, or ten guineas. The *accounts*, and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

28. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

29. Comparative Tillage. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen perches, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

30. Comparative Culture of Wheat, broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments, made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equidistant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

31. Spring Wheat. To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1804, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the gold medal. It is required, that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about eighteen inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land, but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume, that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

32. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1803, and the 1st of April, 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equidistant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1804; the gold medal. It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1805.

33. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

34. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

35. Comparative Culture of Turnips. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broadcast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equidistant rows, and hand or horse hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad-cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broadcast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

36. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

37. Parsnips. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in February, 1805.

38. Buck Wheat. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain; with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

39. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and

poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

40. Raising Grass Seeds. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each or any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.* —Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis), sweet-scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis), rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1805.

41. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first day of February, 1806.

42. Rotation of Crops. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, *viz.* 1st, winter tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

43. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

44. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres, the silver medal. It is required, that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep or hogs, fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived, that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

45, 46, 47. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first day of November, 1805.

48. Preserving Turnips. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

N.B. *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums, to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges (which the growers call pies), and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

49. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal.

50. Preserving Cabbages. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 48. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

52. Preserving Carrots, Parsnips, or Beets. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of

preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 48. And the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1805.

53. Preserving Potatoes. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved, according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who ate of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

54. Making Meadow-Hay in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the sample; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

55. Harvesting Corn in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

56. Ascertaining the component Parts of arable Land. To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required, that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

57. Gaining Land from the Sea. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1798, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1804.

58. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1805.

59. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1806.

60. Improving Land lying waste. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, *viz.* clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

61. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that the land before such improvement be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

62. Manures. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative

advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass or corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and ten guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

63. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

64. Raising Water for the Irrigation of Land. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1805.

65. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first of March, 1806.

66. Paring Plough. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known, or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The machine, and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of January, 1805.

67. Machine for Dibbling Wheat. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal and ten guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

68. Machine for Reaping or Mowing Corn. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1804. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

69. Thrashing Machine. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

70. Destroying the Grub of the Cockchafer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

71. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

72. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop-ground; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

73. Preventing the Blight, or Ravages of Insects, on Fruit-Trees and Culinary Plants. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1804.

74. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1805.

75. REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

76. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

77. CURE OF THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the cure be ascertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

78. PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

79. PROTECTING SHEEP. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

80. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

N.B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

81. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

82. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

83. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

84. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

85. CULTURE OF HEMP IN CERTAIN PARTS OF SCOTLAND. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logierait to the county of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe, the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

86. To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the

next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres, statute measure, in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

87. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best methods of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

88. Preventing the Dry-rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1804.

89. Preserving salted Provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

90. Clearing Feathers from their animal Oil. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full *account* of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

91. Refining Whale or Seal Oil. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required, that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

92. Manufacturing Tallow Candles. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

93. Candles from Resin or other Substances. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

94. Method of separating Sugar in a solid Form from Treacle. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle, in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared, in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

95. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1804, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons, of a clean marketable spirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in strength or quality to the proof-spirit now in use, and at a rate not higher than the spirit produced from corn or melasses; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the spirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expense and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

96. Increasing Steam. To the person

who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

97. Substitute for Tar. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great-Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

98. Preparation of Tan. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

99. Indelible Ink. To the person who shall discover to the Society, a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal or fifteen guineas. *Certificates* that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

100. Preparation of a red Stain for Cotton Cloth. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

101. Preparation of a green Colour for printing Cotton Cloth. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 100.

102. Substitute for the Basis of Paint. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

103. Red Pigment. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil and water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noisome vapours.

104. Ultramarine. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

105. Analysis of British Minerals. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great-Britain, hitherto either unexamined, or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and sufficient specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

106. Statuary Marble. To the person

who shall discover, within Great-Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

107. Preparation of Sulphuric Acid from Sulphur without the Use of any Nitric Salt. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

108. Preparation of any alkaline or earthy Nitrate. To the person who shall prepare, in Great-Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method superior to and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

109. Fine Bar-Iron. To the person, in Great-Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

110. Preserving Iron from Rust. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

111. Refining Block-Tin. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

112. Glazing Earthen-Ware without Lead. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible, composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

113. Refining Copper from the Ore. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

114. Mineralogical Map of England and Wales. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805. The map to remain the property of the Society.

115. Mineralogical Map of Ireland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

116. Mineralogical Map of Scotland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

117. Natural History. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1804, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions,

whether animal, or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

118. Honorary Premiums for Drawing, by Nobility. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

119. The same in silver for the best copy.

120, 121. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland.

122. Honorary Premiums for Drawing, by Gentlemen. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805; the gold medal.

123. For the best copy, the silver medal.

124, 125. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

126. Drawings of Outlines. For the best outline, after a cast, in plaster, of the Venus de Medicis, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the figure not less than eighteen inches; to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805; the greater silver pallet.

127. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

128. Drawings of Landscapes. For the best drawing in water-colours of a landscape after nature, not less than eighteen inches by twelve, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805; the gold pallet.

129. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken.

130. Historical Drawings. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in Feb. 1805; the gold pallet.

131. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

132. Drawing and Engraving. To the person who shall complete the best original drawing and engraving. The design and engraving to be executed by the same artist, and produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805; the gold medal. It is required that the drawing and two impressions of the engraving be produced, and remain the property of the Society.

133. Line Engravings of Landscapes. For the best line engraving of a landscape, published in the year 1804, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

134. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

135. Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. For the best line engraving published in the year 1804, of an historical subject, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal.

136. For the next in merit; the silver medal. Conditions, &c. the same as in classes 133 and 134.

137, 138, 139, 140. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

N. B. It is not necessary in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof of the above plates are required to be sent in with the finished impression, and *certificates* that the etchings are the entire work of the candidate. The aquafortis proof also to remain the property of the Society.

141. Model in Clay or Plaster. For the best model in clay or plaster of an ornamental design for the purpose of embellishing works of architecture; the silver medal or twenty guineas. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805. The model not to be less than thirty inches by twelve.

142. Perspective Drawings of Machines. For the best perspective drawing of machines by persons under twenty-one years of age; the greater silver pallet. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

143. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet, on similar conditions.

144. Engraving on Wood, or Metal Blocks, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks, or any other material,

so that the same be rendered capable of composition with the letter-press, of any allegorical or other subject suited to the embellishment of letter-press, the gold pallet.

145. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Two or more impressions along with the block to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805. The impressions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

146. BRONZES. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is began to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

147. ORNAMENTAL DRAWINGS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS. For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medallion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society; and to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

148. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

149. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, &c. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great-Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the Housekeeper.

150. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great-Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wick so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

151. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great-Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1804, and the first of January, 1805, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality (not less than ten reams), of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1803, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N.B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, *viz.*—nettles, potatoe-haum, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the Housekeeper. *Certificates* of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

152. TRANSPARENT PAPER. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing-paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

153. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark-ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-

printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

154. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

155. Copper-plate Patterns for Calico-Printers. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment-work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

156. Gunpowder-Mills. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

N.B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed thereon as they appear to merit.

157. Transit-Instrument. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

158. Taking Whales by the Gun-Harpoon. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1804, signed by the master, or by the mate when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

159. Family Mill. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best-constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

160. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

161. Improved Walking-Wheel or Crane. To the person who shall invent an improved walking-wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or lesser weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

162. Machine for Raising Water. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use, for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

163. Elm Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

164. Extinguishing Fires. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an imme-

diate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

165. BORING AND BLASTING ROCKS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use of boring and blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

166. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURERS. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purposes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1805.

167. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

168. PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

169. IMPROVING TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistence by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road, not liable to be injured by heat or rain; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

170. CLEANSING CHIMNIES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues; the gold medal.

171. For the next in merit; the silver medal. The mechanical, or other means, with *certificates* of their having been used with proper effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

172. CHIMNIES CLEANSED. To the person who shall during the year 1804 cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the greatest number of chimnies, at least two stories high, not fewer than three hundred, by any mechanical or other process, which does not require the employment of boys within the flues; the gold medal. *Certificates*, signed by not less than two-thirds of those housekeepers on whose premises the said means have been employed, and an account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

173. To the person who shall cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the next greatest number of chimnies, not fewer than one hundred and fifty, upon similar conditions to the above; the silver medal.

174. RAISING THE BODIES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SUNK UNDER WATER. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The drag, or machine to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

175. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1804, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, by gun,

harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

176. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, in the year 1804, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

177. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the person or persons who shall, before January, 1805, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish Seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

178. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A sixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

179. NUTMEGS. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several Islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an account of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

180. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

181. CLOVES. For importing into Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1804, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands in the West Indies subject to the British empire, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

182. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

183. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

184. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

185, 186. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1806.

187. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

188. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

189. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1804, in the manner above-mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

190. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

191. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

192. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1805.

193, 194, 195, 196, 197. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1806.

198 to 208. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

209. Importation of Hemp from Canada. To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1804, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

210. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

211, 212. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1806.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

213. Bhaugulpore Cotton. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1804, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

214. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

215. Annatto. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

216. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

217. True Cochineal. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

218. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they, who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the public distribution of rewards in May, when they will be re-delivered unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, their age; and whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1804.

ORDERED,

That the several Candidates and Claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May, 1805, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the Kingdom.

In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit excuses for not attending in Person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the *means*, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for *general purposes*, the Society will not consider itself as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases such part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

No papers shall be opened, but such as shall gain premiums, unless where it appears to the Society absolutely necessary for the determination of the claim; all the rest shall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark within two years.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great-Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society

mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society, and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter, addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.*

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and where descriptive Drawings can be conveniently sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society, is is recommended to be done.

Presents to the Society of Books for their Library will be thankfully received.

*** To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose.

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon condition, and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society. By Order of the Society.

CHARLES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

N.B. *The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom, to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object, would be,* for the present, *to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—*

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms at the Adelphi for the inspection of the Public, under the following regulations:

1st, That all specimens be exact to a given size, *viz.* eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d, That a book be kept containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry, the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can only be beneficial to the public, inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request, that all persons proprietors of marble quarries will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.

ON Tuesday the 29th May, 1804, the Rewards of the Society were, as usual, distributed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, arranged under the following classes; and on Wednesday the 6th of June the Society held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

IN AGRICULTURE.

To J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. of Belle-isle, Winandermere, for planting 814,956 timber-trees, class 23, the gold medal.

To J. A. Borron, Esq. Warrington, for planting 600,000 osiers, class 14, the gold medal.

To Thomas Plowman, Esq. Broome, in Norfolk, for an improved sheepfold, the gold medal.

To J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. Belle-isle, Winandermere, for drains extending 6000 yards, the gold medal.

To Mr. William Watson, North Middleton, near Belford, Northumberland, for the comparative culture of turnips, the silver medal.

To John Hutton, Esq. Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire, for planting 19 acres with forest-trees, the silver medal.

To Mr. William Pearce, Landewednack, near Helston, Cornwall, for unremitted industry, the silver medal and 15 guineas.

To Mr. John Shirreff, Captain-Head, for preserving turnips in winter, class 51, thirty guineas.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Sir H. Englefield, Bart. Tilney-street, for lake from madder, the gold medal.

To Dr. William Dyce, Aberdeen, for a mine of manganese, the gold medal.

To Mr. Matthew Gregson, Liverpool, for useful applications of burnt articles, the gold medal.

To J. Machlachlan, Esq. Calcutta, for accounts of the Eastern red dyes, and mineral products, the silver medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To Miss Elizabeth Penman, Glasgow, the gold medal.

To Miss Elizabeth Crutwell, Hammersmith, the silver medal.

To Miss Harriet Gough, Pontatawee Cottage, near Neath, Glamorganshire, the silver medal.

To Miss Grindall, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the silver medal.

To Miss Sophia Charlotte Day, Lower Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, the silver medal.

To Miss Spurgeon, Lowestoft, Suffolk, the silver medal.

To Miss Andree, Hatton-Garden, the silver medal.

To John Churchman, Esq. the silver medal.

To Miss Matilda Lowry, Titchfield-street, the gold pallet.

To Mr. George Shepherd, Ratcliffe-row, City-road, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. Henry Corbould, John-street, Fitzroy-square, the gold pallet.

To Mr. W. Heseltine, Bromley, near Bow, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Jones, Great Portland-street, the lesser silver pallet.

To Mr. Middiman, Lower Grafton-street, the gold medal.

To Mr. Henry Hole, Liverpool, the gold pallet.

To Mr. Richard Austin, jun. Paul's-alley, Barbican, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. J. Carey, the gold medal.

To Mr. J. S. Halfpenny, Stafford-place, Pimlico, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. H. D. Thielcke, Stafford-place, Pimlico, the lesser silver pallet.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. James Birch, Tavistock-Mews, Tavistock-street, Tottenham-court-road, for an improved swivel-loom, 25 guineas.

To Mr. James Pickard, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, for an improved engine-loom, 20 guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To the Rev. D. Pape, Penn, near Wolverhampton, for improving Rye Harbour, the gold medal.

To Capt. Brodie, Royal Navy, Leith, for marine improvements, the gold medal.

To Mr. R. Seppins, Chatham-yard, for obviating the necessity of lifting ships, the gold medal.

To Mr. George Walby, Goswell-street, for a hammer for making trowels, the silver medal and 40 guineas.

To Mr. George Dodd, Duke-street, Portland-place, for an improved gun-lock, the silver medal and 10 guineas.

To Mr. James Rawlinson, Derby, for an improved colour-mill, the silver medal and 10 guineas.

To the Chevalier Edelcrantz, of Sweden, for a safety valve for steam-engines, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. M. Elliot, Little Castle-street, for an improved repeating watch, 30 guineas.

To Mr. W. Hardy, Chapel-street, for a method of banking the balance of a time-keeper, 30 guineas.

To Mr. Thomas Holden, of Petworth, in Sussex, for a machine to do all the thread-work in shoemaking standing, 15 guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To J. W. Clarke, Esq. Montreal, for the culture of hemp, the gold medal.

To Mr. Jacob Schneider, York, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, class 188, the gold medal, or 100 dollars.

To Mr. Daniel Mosher, Kingston, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, class 189, the silver medal, or 80 dollars.

To Walter Baine, Esq. Greenock, for curing white herrings, the silver medal.

The Number of Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, elected Members since October last, is 115.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A Plan of a Telegraphic Establishment for Domestic and Commercial Purposes having been suggested some time since to Mr. BOAZ, the ingenious patentee of a Day and Night Telegraph (vide vol. 13, page 250), that gentleman has lately submitted proposals for a local experiment to the inhabitants of Liverpool. A line of Telegraphs is in consequence about to be established from Liverpool to Holyhead, for the purpose of announcing the arrival of ships bound for Liverpool, and of procuring pilots. Another line has been suggested, from Liverpool to Hull, through Manchester and Leeds; and another from Liverpool to London, through Chester and Birmingham. These several lines would not cost more than 15,000l. and, on a moderate calculation of the messages which would be sent through them, at the rate of a guinea per eight words, per 100 miles, there is no doubt, but the establishment would, on the average, net an annual profit of 2 or 300 per cent. The person with whom this plan originated, hoped to see it executed by government, and a telegraphic establishment extended from the metropolis to every market town in the kingdom; but it is probable that its utility and profit must first be demonstrated by the experiment of private individuals, before the nation at large can be made to participate in the advantages of so wonderful a system of conveying intelligence—a system which would confer a sort of ubiquity on those who might choose to avail themselves of it, and which would render the whole of this busy and extended nation like one concentrated metropolis.

Mr. ROSCOE's Life and Pontificate of Leo X. which will form four volumes, quarto, is considerably advanced in printing, more than one half being already worked off.

The manuscript of the second volume of the Life of General Washington has been received in London, from Mr. BUSHROD WASHINGTON. It will make its appearance early in July. This volume commences with the birth of the General, and concludes with the campaign of 1776.

A new edition of Milton's Prose Works, with a Biographical and Critical Preface, by Dr. SYMMONS, six octavo volumes, printed uniformly with Todd's edition of the Poetical Works, will be speedily published.

Dr. MOODIE, of Bath, has used, with the greatest success, the *aqua kali puri (olim lixivium saponarium)*, in case of a woman who had been bitten by a viper, and who was apparently in a dying condition. A tea-spoonful was at first administered in water, every three or four hours, and afterwards every six hours: she was relieved immediately after the first dose, and in four days was perfectly restored to health. The Doctor further observes, that when persons are bitten by animals whose venom is highly deleterious, the progress of the disorder may be stopped, and the person saved, by the speedy administration of the *lixivium saponarium*. Hence also, if any of the strong mineral acids should fall on any part of the body, the immediate application of this substance will prevent them from doing further mischief. Or, if a person should accidentally swallow any of the mineral acids, or hydrargyrus muriatus, or any other corroding salt, which an alkali will decompose, a speedy exhibition of a solution of the alkaline salts, in proper doses, affords the most likely means of relief, and of preventing fatal effects.

The Right Hon. Lord TEIGNMOUTH is about to publish the Life of Sir William Jones, in one volume, quarto, of an uniform size with his works.

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER recommends, as the best method of obtaining the longitude at sea, that five or six timekeepers be taken in the same ship, and that the longitude be computed by each separately, and the mean of their results taken, which, even at the end of three or four months, will be found exceedingly near the truth.

A new and very large edition (corrected) of "A Collection of Hymns and Psalms, for Public and Private Worship," is nearly ready for publication, to answer the demand of several congregations in various parts of the United Kingdom. This collection was made by Drs. KIPPIS and REES, the Rev. THOMAS JERVIS, and the Rev. THOMAS MORGAN.

The fourth volume of the Vases of Pure Greek Workmanship, in the collection of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, has recently appeared, and completes the publication.

Mr. DONOVAN, author of the Natural Histories of British Birds, Insects, &c. will shortly lay before the public the Natural History of British Shells, including coloured figures, arranged after the Linnean manner, with scientific and general Observations on each.

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham, has in the press, "A brief Illustration of the Morning Service of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The Bishop of St. David's will speedily publish a small work, illustrating the "First Principles of Christian Knowledge." To which will be prefixed, a Discourse "On the Duty of Conforming to the Established Church, as good Christians and good Subjects."

Dr. TURNER's Philosophical Inquiry into the Properties of Nature, will not be ready for publication before the middle of July.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, whose valuable publications we have frequently had occasion to notice, has announced a new and interesting work, under the title of *Organic Remains of a former World*, in which he proposes to examine the mineralized remains of the Antediluvian Vegetables and Animals.

The Secretary of the Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, has addressed the following Letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.—"The public mind being of late much disturbed in consequence of successive reports during the whole of the last year, and especially of late, by publications of cases esteemed to be instances of the Small-pox two or three years subsequently to the Cow-pock; the Medical Establishment of this Institution have thought it their duty, whatever may be their own opinions, not to be inactive and silent. Accordingly I am directed to state, that in the last fortnight a number of subjects who had undergone vaccination in the year 1800, *(the first year of the new practice at any professed institution)* have been submitted to the test or counter-proof *variolation*, in circumstances the most favourable for exciting the Small-pox. Besides these trials, additional ones have been instituted on subjects who were vaccinated in Dr. Pearsons and Mr. Keate's early practice in 1799. Further: reports have been already received at the Institution from several provincial correspondents, who were witnesses to whole parishes of subjects vaccinated under Dr. Pearson's inspection, or with matter furnished by himself early in the year 1799.* A very brief, but it is presumed conclusive, Statement of Evidence collected from these sources on the question with which some persons have agitated the minds of so many families is intended to be laid before the public in a week or ten days. This statement, it is apprehended, will be the most proper return to the respectable author,† who has lately addressed his pamphlet '*To the Directors of the Vaccine Institution*,' very justly conceiving 'that the point at issue is within the power of this Institution, if they will give directions for a number of persons to be inoculated with Small-pox matter, or exposed strongly to infection, who were vaccinated early in the practice.' As no other professed vaccine institution but this has been established long enough to answer the demand, it has been determined to comply."

The ingenious Mr. CUTHBERTSON gives the following as the result of many experiments in Galvanism: (1) Charcoal was deflagrated and ignited for about one inch in length; (2) iron wire, $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch in diameter, was melted into a ball $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter; (3) platina wire, $\frac{1}{100}$ inch in diameter, was melted into a ball, $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in diameter; (4) brass wire, $\frac{1}{20}$ inch in diameter, was ignited; (5) brass, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter, was red hot at the extremity; (6) iron wire, $\frac{1}{150}$ inch in diameter, was red hot for 16 inches in length; (7) iron wire, 12 inches, deflagrated and melted into a ball; (8) iron wire, six inches in length was deflagrated; (9) iron wire, eight inches in length was ignited. *Two* troughs, each containing 30 pair of plates, six inches square, were used for the first seven experiments; and *one* of these troughs only for the last two experiments. The four last experiments, Mr. Cuthbertson thinks, go to prove, that *double quantities of Galvanic fluid burn double lengths of wire*, and not the *square*, as electrical charges do.

A volume of Sermons on various subjects, by the Rev. C. P. LAYARD, D. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Dean of Bristol, is in the press.

Mr. J. BRAMAH has invented a new jib. The peculiar construction consists in perforating the axis or pillar of the crane,

* It may be very important information to affirm, that the matter now used at this Institution was that originally taken, in January and February, 1799, by one of the physicians, from cows in Mary-le-bone-fields and Gray's-inn-lane, with the addition, about three years ago, of matter from the Milanese by Dr. Tacco But it does not appear that this extensive succession has at all altered the properties, nor that there is any difference of properties amongst these different sources of matter. The experience of this Institution does not justify the conclusions, that the failure of the Cow Pock in preventing the Small Pox depends in general upon the selection of matter on a particular day.

† See Mr. Goldson's Cases of Small-pox subsequent to Vaccination.

and

and in conducting the rope through this perforation, by means of an additional pulley fixed on the top of the arm of the jib. Thus the rope proceeds from the goods which are hoisted, through a pulley fixed, as usual, at the extremity of the jib; it then passes over another pulley, fixed at the extremity of the jib, to a third, fixed at the opposite extremity of the jib, and is by this pulley conducted through the perforated axis, or pillar, to another pulley, whence it is immediately directed to the crane by which the weight is elevated.

Messrs. HARMAN and DEARN, of Rotherhithe, have invented an apparatus for filtering water, which will obviate the inconveniences of the filtering stone. The new apparatus consists of a stone-ware vessel, perforated with holes, upon which coarse gravel is laid, and upon that a stratum of fine gravel, and lastly fine sand. Upon the top of the sand is laid a perforated and loaded board or plate of earthen ware, to prevent the sand from being disturbed when the water is poured in. The fineness and depth of the siliceous sand will regulate the perfection and expedition of the process, and the delicacy of the vessels and sand may be insured by changing the latter from time to time; for example, once in a fortnight or three weeks.

A collection of the best French tragedies and comedies, since the time of Rotrou, is publishing at Paris, in 20 vols. 8vo. Each piece is accompanied by a critique and a characteristic plate.

The third and last volume of the Picturesque Voyage of Tuscany has been just published at Florence.

The second volume of BAUER's Thucydides, so long expected, has at length made its appearance.

Mr. PORSON's editions of the tragedies of EURIPIDES, have been reprinted on the Continent; and a very useful index has been added.

BARBY has printed the Philoctetes of Sophocles, with a perpetual commentary.

MATTHIA has printed an interesting volume of Critical Remarks on Classic Authors.

BRUGNATELLI has observed that when nitric acid is made to act upon paper, a large quantity of suberic acid, mixed with oxalic acid, is obtained, which proves that FOURCROY was right in placing *cork* among the immediate principles of vegetables.

A piece of amber weighing 13 pounds, 7 ounces, 9 scruples; and measuring 318¾ cubic inches, has lately been found at Schlapaken, in Germany, which is the largest mass of amber hitherto found. Its colour is a pale yellow, intersected with several lines. Its estimated value is 40,000 dollars.

DEMMENIE has noticed that the solution of copal may easily be effected by exposing it to the vapours of alcohol, or oil of turpentine. For that purpose an alembic may be filled one-fourth with either of these fluids, and some pieces of copal suffered to be suspended by threads in it, over the surface of the fluid. After having made the alcohol, or oil of turpentine, boil, the copal becomes liquified, and is dissolved. This is the best method of preparing copal varnish.

The following is a new method of preparing nitric ether, by BRUGNATELLI.—Introduce into a tubulated retort, one ounce of sugar, and pour over it two ounces of highly concentrated alcohol. Adapt to the retort a capacious receiver, surrounded with cloth dipt in water, and secure the junctures of the vessels, by surrounding them with slips of paper only; then pour through the tubulare of the retort 30 ounces of concentrated nitrous acid; a violent action takes place, the sugar is dissolved; the alcohol is converted into ether, and passes over into the receiver; its quantity is nearly equal to the alcohol employed.

The oliferous China Radish, the *raphanus Chinensis annuus oliferus*, is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. From 3½ ounces of seed, a farmer, named Grandi, obtained a produce of 583 pounds, which yielded 200 pounds weight of oil. The Chinese extract from the seed half its weight in oil. It is employed by the Italians for culinary purposes, burns without emitting any smoke, and gives light as clear as common oil. In the Milanese, the seed is sown in March, the land having been ploughed in autumn, and again before the seed is sown, but not manured. The plants are to be thinned to the distance of three or four inches from each other.

MARTINOFF, director of the department of Public Instruction, in Russia, has commenced a periodical publication called the *Northern Publisher*. The first number contains an account of the State of Learning in Russia, from the earliest times to the present.

The COUNSELLOR VON REIMER, is about to publish a Picture of St. Petersburgh at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

Professor NYCRUP, and others, are superintending a superb edition of the whole works of the Father of the Danish theatre, the celebrated LUDWIG BARON HOLBERG.

M. DEYEUX has invented a new filter for

for purifying water. The substance through which the water passes is charcoal, in small pieces, but not reduced to powder. At the School of Medicine in Paris, he poured water taken from the kennel, and some in which putrid carcases had been immersed three weeks, upon his filters, and in a few minutes it ran off in both cases perfectly clear, limpid, and without taste or smell.

In the dominions of Prussia, Brandenburgh, &c. nothing can equal the zeal of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, for the instruction of his subjects, and for the progress of the arts and of sciences. That monarch is, at this time, chiefly occupied in organizing suitable establishments for the ordinary schools, in which he is seconded by a groupe of distinguished writers, who contribute their united talents to the success of his patriotic views on all matters essential to the good of the state; the affairs of administration are discussed; relative interests are treated of with a frankness, which, whilst it reflects lustre on his character, cannot but be acceptable to a king, friendly to publicity, and almost all of whose letters, orders, and decrees, are published in the Annals of the Prussian Monarchy. Thus every thing succeeds and prospers visibly under the shade of the olive, which grows and flourishes under the auspices of that pacific monarch; and the gratitude of a Brandenburgher, manifested in a publication, entitled, "To Frederick William, in the Name of the Northern Part of Germany," may be considered as the expression of a spontaneous and unanimous sentiment.

The King of Sweden has lately granted a donation of the sum of 500 crowns to M. COLLIN, optician of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and the inventor of an instrument, by means of which, objects at the bottom of the sea may be distinguished to a considerable depth.

The following anecdote relative to the late Mr. Gibbon, the historian, is copied from a work lately printed at Paris, intitled, "*Anecdotes Relatives*," &c. or "Anecdotes relative to J. J. Rousseau and to Gibbon," published by Madame DE GENLIS.—Mr. Gibbon is a man of low stature, and of enormous or disproportioned bulk; his countenance is a perfect *unique*, so that it is impossible to distinguish a single feature in it. He has scarcely any nose, or any eyes, and but a very little mouth. His two fat cheeks absorb every thing; they are so large, so prominent, and of so extravagant a proportion, that it is matter of astonishment to find them there. The countenance of Mr. Gibbon would be very easy to represent or describe, if full liberty of speech were allowed, and it could be done without a figure. M. De Lauzun, an intimate friend of his, took him on a visit to Madame Du Deffant. That lady, who is blind, has a custom of handling the faces of such persons of note as are introduced to her, with a view to form some idea of their features. She, of course, wished to shew this mark of flattering curiosity to Mr. Gibbon, who endeavoured to satisfy her, by accommodating his visage with all the good nature imaginable. Then Madame Du Deffant, gently stroaking her hands over his large physiognomy, was searching, but in vain, for some feature, but could meet with nothing but those two surprising cheeks. During this examination, there might be read successively in the countenance of Madame Du Deffant, astonishment, uncertainty, and at length, all of a sudden, the most violent indignation — when, drawing back her hands, abruptly she exclaimed, "*Voila une infame plaisanterie!*"—Truly, a very indecent joke!

The French Government has lately decreed, that there shall be erected at Paris, in the centre of the *Place Vendôme*, a Column, similar to that erected at Rome in honour of Trajan. This Column is to be two metres and 73 centimetres in diameter, by 20 metres and 78 centimetres in height. Its shaft is to be ornamented in its contour, with 108 allegorical figures in bronze, each having 97 centimetres of proportion, and representing the Departments of the Republic. The Column to be surmounted with a pedestal, on which will be raised a pedestrian statue of Charlemagne.

Citizen CONTE has invented a method of preventing iron and steel from rusting. This method consists in mixing with oil varnish, at least half, or, at furthest, four fifths of essence of turpentine, well rectified, according to the greater or less solidity that is intended to be produced in the effect. This varnish to be applied lightly and equally with a sponge; after which the piece should be left to dry, under shelter from the dust. It is announced that articles thus varnished will preserve their metallic lustre, and not contract the slightest spot of rust. It may be likewise applied to copper, whose polish it preserves, and keeps alive the colour. It may more especially be employed to advantage, to preserve from all decay physical instruments in experiments, wherein, when put in contact with water, they are

apt

apt to loſe the gloſs which enhances their merit, and wherein their neatneſs conſiſts.

The following is the reſult of the details and ſeries of proofs, collected by Citizen Biot, a Member of the National Inſtitute, who was ſent into the department of *Orne*, by order of the Miniſter of the Interior, to aſcertain the reality of a meteor obſerved at *Aigle*, on the 6th of *Floreal*, year 11, as copied from his Relation of the Journey, printed by order of the Inſtitute.—It is certain that in the neighbourhood of *Aigle*, on Tueſday, the 6th of *Floreal*, year 11, towards one o'clock at noon, a violent exploſion took place, which laſted during five or ſix minutes, with a continual peal or rolling. This exploſion was heard at the diſtance of near 30 leagues round about. On that ſame day, ſome moments before the exploſion at *Aigle*, there appeared in the air, a luminous globe, impreſſed with a rapid movement. This globe was not obſerved at *Aigle*, but it was ſeen from many other of the neighbouring towns, very diſtant from one another. The exploſion which took place on the 6th of *Floreal*, near *Aigle*, was poſterior to the appearance of the fiery globe that was ſeen in the air. The reporter computes the number of the ſtones that fell under the above circumſtances, at two or three thouſand. They burnt thoſe who took them up at the moment of their fall, when they had a very ſulphureous ſmell. Long after, Citizen Biot diſcovered the ſame ſmell in breaking to pieces ſome of the largeſt. The witneſſes to the fall of the ſtones are almoſt all the inhabitants of twenty hamlets, ſcattered over an extent of more than two leagues ſquare, and in the number of whom are found men, women, and children of all ages; ſenſible and ingenious farmers, curates, military men who have paſſed through the wars of the Revolution, and alike exempt from impoſitions and from fear. No teſtimony appears to invalide the fact, or to vary the principal circumſtances. The fiery globe, moving in the atmoſphere with great rapidity, was ſeen from *Cäen*, from *Pont-Audemer*, and from the neighbourhood of *Alençon*, *Falaize*, and *Verneuil*. The exploſion was heard round *Aigle*, in a circumference of more that thirty leagues. The heavieſt of the ſtones that have been collected weighed ſeventeen pounds.

At the Univerſity of Moſcow Lectures are now held on Natural Hiſtory, Phyſical Science, Commerce, and the Hiſtory of European States, for the inſtruction of the public at large; perſons of both ſexes being admitted, and even invited to attend them.

Although the Botanic Garden at Malmaiſon has not been eſtabliſhed above three years, it is one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and intereſting in France. No pains are ſpared to obtain the moſt precious productions from every part of the world, and it is the principal aim of the owner of the garden, to ſtock it with ſuch uſeful plants and animals as may be naturalized in France.

Laſt year the Peterſburg public, for the firſt time, enjoyed the ſpectacle of a Panorama. Views of Rome, Berlin, and Riga, were exhibited by M. Tielker, an artiſt from Berlin. When Mr. Tielker arrived at Riga, he entered his Panorama as pictures, and was charged at the uſual rate of one and a half ruble per inch, the whole amounting to the ſum of 14,000 rubles. But application being made to the Emperor, he ordered to let the whole be imported duty-free.

The literary Society of the county of Mansfeld, in Saxony, have propoſed a ſubſcription for erecting a monument to the great Martin Luther, in the place of his nativity.—The King of Pruſſia has patronized this undertaking, by ſubſcribing 100 Frederics-d'or, and allowing all letters, addreſſed to the Society, relative to this monument, to paſs poſt-free. The Society requeſt not only the pecuniary contributions of the admirers of the great Reformer, but likewiſe plans for the monument, and hints for a ſuitable inſcription.

A ſeries of inſtructive Hiſtorical Maps, by C. Kruser, are now publiſhing in Germany. There is a map for each century, diſplaying, at one view, the changes that had taken place in conſequence of war, conqueſt, or the diſmemberment of ſtates.

M. Karamsin, a tranſlation of whoſe Travels was laſt year publiſhed in London, has been appointed Hiſtoriographer of the Ruſſian Empire; and the Emperor has ordered, that he ſhall have acceſs to all the archives and collections of documents and deeds.

There are now thirty-four printing-offices in Sweden, thirteen in Stockholm, two in Gothenburg, two in Lund, and one in nineteen other towns. In theſe printing-offices, five newſpapers and journals are printed at Stockholm, four at Gothenburg, two at Upſal, Calmar, and Linköping, and one in fourteen other cities.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence is requested.)

IN our last month's remarks on the Royal Academy, we mentioned a woeful lack of historic subjects, and the great predominance of portraits; but, notwithstanding this, and their perpetual squabbles among each other, we always considered the annual exhibition at this place, as a collection from which the history of the English school might be in a degree recorded, as it still displayed the general state of the arts each succeeding year. We fear this is no longer the case; for, from so many artists now making separate exhibitions of their own pictures, the Royal Academy ceases to present a fair criterion. The necessary consequence of this is, that their visitors decrease; and this in so great a degree, that, we have been told, they this year sold only 12,000 Catalogues, though in the year 1803 they sold 29,000. The number of visitors, we believe, may be estimated in about a similar proportion; and if so, *what a falling off is here!*

How far these separations of so many branches from the great trunk may be occasioned by individuals being improperly treated, it does not come into our plan to notice: neither is it a part of our plan to notice their various exhibitions; but the two which follow, and which are worthy attention, are of a separate and distinct description.

Dubourg's Exhibition of large Cork Models, No. 67, Lower Grosvenor-street; Mount Vesuvius at the Time of the great Eruption with the Flowing of the Lava, the Town of Portici, &c. a Night View of a Torrent of Lava, that fell down a hollow Way above fifty Feet, and formed a singular and beautiful Cascade of Fire; Amphitheatre of Verona, Temples, Mausoleums, &c in and near Naples, and the South of France.

The principal part of the representations of mouldering fanes, &c. which we have hitherto seen, have a strong resemblance to those artificial *new ruins* which are erected in the grounds of some of our nobility as a terminus to an avenue, and remind us of the decorations of a pastry-cook's shop on Twelfth-day, rather than of those gigantic remains of ancient magnificence which display a dignity in their decay, and though

——— " Obscur'd in dust,
Yet still majestical; the solemn scene
Elates the soul, while now the rising sun
Flames on the ruins, in the purer air,
Tow'ring aloft, upon the glittering plain,
Like broken rocks a vast circumference:
Rent palaces, crush'd columns, rifted moles,
Fanes roll'd on fanes, and tombs on buried tombs."

To give as exact a mirror as art can produce of such a scene as this Mr. Dubourg has chosen the best material that nature has furnished; the spungy and loose texture of the cork tree, when properly chosen, has a very strong resemblance to the mouldering appearance which the teeth of time give to very ancient buildings, and these ruins have a very striking resemblance to the mouldering fanes from which they are copied.

In New Bond-street there is a Botanical Exhibition, in which are many most exquisite drawings, made for Dr. Thornton's most splendid work, &c. which to the student in natural history will afford much entertainment, and instruction; and when considered with a relation to Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants, &c. open to the poetical mind the sources of a new and very amusing mythology.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange. Hoppner pinxt. P. Conde sculpt. in Chalk.

This print displays great taste in the engraving; it is not fettered by that rigid mechanical manner, which in many of the prints of the present day has confounded all distinction of masters, and given a vapid sameness to the productions of every age and country, reducing every variety to one common standard, and leading the way to our becoming a band of mannerists of the most contemptible stamp. Nothing can be more fatal to the arts, or more likely to blight every bud of genius, than thus marching in procession through a beaten path, and reducing the engraver to a mere mechanic. We therefore rejoice when we see any artist shake off these shackles and assume the characteristic dignity which ought to be adopted by all who wish for distinction in their profession.

Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons; T. Northcote pinxt. Picart sculpt. in Chalk.

The style of engraving portraits, which was sometimes adopted by Bartolozzi, we have frequently recommended to the study of the young artists of this country; and his engraving of Lord Loughborough we recollect having noticed in the Retrospect in the high terms of praise to which it was entitled. The engraver of this has judiciously taken the portrait of Lord Loughborough for his model, and produced a print of considerable merit.

Ben-

Benjamin West, Esq. P. R. A. Engraved by George Dawes, from a Miniature painted by A. Robertson.

Among the artists painted by Vandyke, there are many, most picturesque and dignified portraits: the air and attitude which this great painter gave to his heads, rendered all of them valuable; but when he delineated one of his own profession, we frequently see something that looks like the taste of the man who sat, united to the taste of the painter. Be that as it may, the broad mantle, flowing hair and beard, and elevated countenances of many of them, gave high value to that part of his works; though some of them had an air so fierce as to leave some doubt of their peaceable profession: they were dignified, and though their features were coarse, they were characteristic. Very different are the portraits of the painters of the present day. A large number of them sat to Gilbert Stuart, the American, who painted them for Alderman Boydell; and they were afterwards exhibited at the Shakespeare Gallery. They were all strong resemblances; but a set of more uninteresting vapid countenances it is not easy to imagine: neither dignity, elevation, or grace, appear in any one of them; and had not the catalogue given their names, they might have passed for a company of cheesemongers and grocers. The late President of the R. A. was depicted with a wig, that sat as close, and was as tight in curl, as a hackney coachman's caxon, and in the act of taking a pinch of snuff. The present President, and several others, were delineated as smug upon the mart, as so many men mercers, or haberdashers of small wares, all of which originated in the bad taste of the sitter.—But this is foreign to the purpose of the present portrait of Mr. West, which must be admitted to be a very strong resemblance, and is engraved in a manner highly creditable to the abilities of the artist.

The Right H. W. Windham. Hoppner, R. A. pinxit. S. W. Reynolds sculpt. Mezzotinto.

A very fine Portrait, and engraved with Mr. Reynolds's usual ability.

Mrs. Young, in the Character of Cora; W. Holday pinxt. W. Bond sculpt.

The rage for theatrical portraits has, within these three year or four years, been on the increase. This is engraved in the chalk manner; of the likeness, it so happens, that we are not competent to speak: in other respects, is a mediocre performance.

Grouse-Shooters. T. Northcote, R. A. pinxt. G. Dawe, sculpt. Mezzotinto.

The subject of this print will to some of our readers be in a degree interesting. The artist has treated it in a tolerably picturesque style, and it is very well engraved; the effect is rich, and the characters well marked and animated.

Filmer Honeywood, Esq. M. P. Engraved and published by W. Sharpe.

This portrait is in the line manner, and engraved with a richness and vigour of effect that is highly honourable to the artist. It is greatly to be lamented that the English school furnishes so few specimens of portrait, engraved in this nervous and manly style. The public taste has, for some time, been vitiated and misled by the insipid monotony of dotted work. They have not only tolerated, but encouraged and sanctioned, this fantastic fashion, fit only for fan mounts; yet after all, perhaps

"The artist's taste the public patrons give;
And they who live to please, must please to live."

But the charm is dissolved, and the country calls loudly on its artists to vindicate their fame, and produce works that will in a degree restore to the English school the character it obtained from the labours of a Woollet and a Bartolozzi.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Four Favourite Airs, with Variations for the Harp; composed by John Baptiste Mayer. 7s. 6d.

THE Airs selected by this excellent master, on the instrument for which he here writes are, "God save the King," an original melody from his own pen, a Scotch and an Irish air. The variations are uniformly pleasing; and certainly calculated to place the lovers of the harp in an advantageous point of view. It is therefore with as much pleasure as justice, that we recommend the present publication to the notice of all practitioners on that fashionable instrument.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by Mozart. 7s. 6d.

These sonatas merit a place among the best of Mozart's piano-forte compositions. The subjects of the several movements are

happily

happily fancied, while the movements themselves are so judiciously contrasted as to derive much additional effect from their relative situations. The passages in general are well disposed for the hand; and greatly admit of that facile and playful execution which delights both the cultivated and uncultivated ear.

Two Favourite Welsh Airs, Nôs Galan, and Ar Hyd Y Nôs, with Variations for the Piano-forte; composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Mackenzie, by A. T. Corse. 3s.

These old Welsh airs are well calculated for the purpose to which Mr. Corse has here converted them; and the judgment displayed in his choice, is well seconded by the taste and fancy exhibited in the variations and embellishments. The exercise of both hands has been attended to; and we think the publication will be found valuable by those who seek the readiest means of manual improvement.

Six Divertiments for two Violins; composed, and dedicated to Edward Dickenson, Esq. by F. Yaniewicz. 6s.

Mr. Yaniewicz, in order to give popularity to these *divertiments*, has introduced into each some well known and admired airs; among the selections of his taste we find "Mama mia;" "Ametuthe le belle;" "Little Peggy's Love;" and "The Caledonian Beauty." The passages are mostly attractive; and the combinations of the two parts are so higly ingenious, as to reflect much credit on the author's judgment and experience in this cast of instrumental composition.

Elegy on the Death of the Duke D'Enghien, written by a Lady of Fashion; composed, with an Accompanniment for the Piano-forte, by I. D. Witter. 1s. 6d.

We find in this elegy some pleasing, appropriate, and affecting passages. The *accent*, we are, however, obliged to observe, is not uniformly correct. In the word *illustrations*, and in all similarly-formed derivatives, the two latter syllables are, in poetry, considered but as one; a rule to which the author of the present lines has strictly adhered, but which the composer has sometimes neglected; and, in the word Europe, the second syllable is unfortunately given to an accented note. Much praise is still due to the general merit of the composition, and we do not doubt its meeting a favourable reception.

La Colombe Reperdue an Air for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys; composed and dedicated to Miss H. C. by J. Mugnié. 1s 6d.

Mr. Mugnié has formed, from this pleasing air, an excellent and useful exercise for the piano forte. Many of the passages are happily calculated for the improvement of the finger; and the union of the digressive with the original matter bespeaks much taste in arrangement.

A Divertimento for the Piano-forte or Pedal-harp; composed by M. A. Bryan. 2s. 6d.

This divertimento comprizes a march, *maestoso*, a pastorale, *andantino*; a cantabile movement in common time; and a rondo, *vivace*, in six quavers. A diversity of effect is of course produced, and we may certainly add a diversity of talent; for the ideas are as pleasing as they are various; and the light and shade distributed through the whole, evince great knowlege of effect, and a judgment well matured by study.

"Lady Mary Douglass," a favourite Scotch Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte, by T. Powell 2s.

Mr. Powell, whose Piano-forte productions have frequently claimed our favourable notice, has rendered "Lady Mary Douglass" an attractive and profitable exercise. The play he has given to his fancy, in the digressive matter, does him considerable credit; while the science discoverable in the harmony and modulation, cannot but add to his repute, as a studious and well-informed musician.

"Where the Place," a Continuation of the favourite Glee of the Witches, taken from the first Scene of Macbeth; and set to Music by M. P. King. 2s. 6d.

Mr. King, we must confess, has afforded us fairer opportunities of using the language of commendation than any we find in his present production. We by no means deny merit to his glee; but it is of that *limitation* which would little sanction any extraordinary praise; and of that *kind*, which we fear will but faintly attract the generality of hearers. In a word, the passages are, for the most part, quaint and crampt, and the distribution of the *parts* injudiciously managed; from which proceeds, a consequent meagreness and poverty of effect.

"Merrily danced the Quaker's Wife," a Scottish Dance; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Davy. 1s.

Mr. Davy has obliged the public with several specimens of his abilities in the useful art of arrangement; particularly in *Jennies Bawbee* and Dr. Busby's *Pas Seul* in the Tale of Mystery; but in no instance has he better succeeded than in the present. The passages are, remarkably pleasant and familiar; yet, with their ease, is mixed a character of originality, and a happy

happy care that at once demonstrates ingenuity and experience.

The British Volunteer, a favourite Song and Chorus; sung with great Applause at the Theatres; composed by Publicola. 1s.

This is a bold, spirited, and characteristic melody. The words are poetical and patriotic, and the whole forms a song well calculated to delight a social circle, and inspire a proper ardour in the country's present cause.

An Answer to the Maid of Wooburn, entitled the Orphan Rosa. The Poetry by a Lady of Fashion; composed by Desire of several of the Nobility, expressly for the Pedal harp and Piano-forte, by August. Voigt. 1s. 6d.

This song comprizes two movements, the latter of which relieves the former with an effect that greatly engages and interests. The passages are in general smooth, easy, and peaceful; and an elegance and appropriateness of style pervades the whole composition.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. GEORGE PENTON'S (NEW-STREET-SQUARE), *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in* ARGAND'S LAMP.

MR. Penton's improvement consists in a new method of raising and lowering the cotton wick, an operation which is usually performed by a rack and pinion, or wire, and is attended with this inconvenience, that as the cotton burns away, the rack or wire, employed to raise the wick, remains above the flame. The means invented to remove this defect, are by the application of a chain and pulley, variously contrived, instead of the wire, or rack and pinion—and which may be thus described:

A cylindric tube contains the ring to which the cotton wick is fastened: it has a slit on one side to suffer the wick-holder to move up and down by means of little chains: one end of each chain is fastened to the ring of the wick-holder, and the other ends in the groove of the pulley, so situated as, when moved round, it will raise or lower the wick the full length required. The pulley is fixed on a small arm of metal, which is projected from the cylinder so as to admit of the pulley and chain behind it to work freely.

On the axis of the pulley a button is fixed, by the turning of which the chains move over two pivots or rollers, fixed near the top of the tube, and on a pivot or roller projecting from a ring fixed on the inside of the tube at the bottom. By this means the wick is raised or lowered at pleasure, by turning the button with the thumb and finger.

The same effect may be produced by means of a single chain, the weight of the cotton-holder being sufficient to carry itself down. Catgut, thread, or any other flexible material, may be used instead of a chain.

MR. JAMES THOMSON'S (EDINBURGH) *for certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in hanging* BELLS, WINDOW-CURTAINS, WINDOW *and other* BLINDS, *&c.*

The principle of this invention consists in substituting a balance or lever, to answer instead of springs. Without the aid of figures, which are attached to this specification, it would be in vain to attempt a minute description of Mr. Thomson's improvements. We are however informed, that during thirty years constant practice, he has endeavoured to improve the art of bell-hanging: he never liked the common mode of making the machinery perform by virtue of a spring or springs, the power of which being so uncertain, as to the strength to be applied to every situation or weight of work to be done; their liability to break, and losing their power after being some time in use, led Mr. Thomson to contrive something more simple and less liable to go wrong: and he says, that "After considerable study and expence, I think I have attained the end (as far as possible, on a new principle, which will be the means of introducing that fine or easy motion in the bell hanging art, so much wanted) by substituting a balance or lever, instead of springs; the powers of which are described in the specification of the drawings of the apparatus; by which it will appear that the bell hanger has it in his power, to a very great nicety, to give just the proper power to whatever work may be required to be done, and that power not liable to go wrong, or fail."

Remark.—Notwithstanding this flattering account, as given by the patentee, we have considerable doubts how far this invention will prove superior to the art of of bell-hanging by means of springs. This business, when well executed, is not liable

liable to get out of repair; and in thoſe caſes in which copper wire is uſed, there is but little danger either of its going to decay or breaking.

MR. YOUNGER'S (OLD-STREET) *for a* METHOD *of extracting* WORTS *from* MALT, BARLEY, *and other* GRAIN *and* SUBSTANCES.

Mr. Younger's invention may be thus deſcribed:—the veſſel in which the ingredients are put, from which the worts are to be extracted, is to be guarded from the immediate action of the fire by which it is to be heated; and the proper degree of heat is to be communicated to it by boiling water, or any other liquid, which will receive and communicate the ſame degree of heat as water againſt the bottom, ſides, or other parts of the veſſel in which the ingredients are put. Let the cauldron or boiler, in which the ſubſtance is to be put, be immerſed in another boiler containing water, and heated by a fire or furnace. As this part of the apparatus has no claim to novelty, Mr. Younger has not given any particular deſcription of it, and of courſe lays no claim to any excluſive privilege to it. The inner boiler is to be fixed at a convenient diſtance (ſay ſix inches, if for two quarters of malt, &c.) from the bottom and ſides of the outer one, and the two ſhould be joined together at or near the tops. A cock may be made to paſs from the inner boiler quite through the outer one. In the inner one, which ſerves as a maſh-tub, a falſe bottom is advantageous, as are alſo agitators or ſtirrers, which may be worked either by machinery or hand. After the grain is bruiſed, it is to be introduced into the inner veſſel, and a proper quantity of cold water added, viz. about ſeven or eight barrels of water to four quarters of malt. After the materials have been ſuffered to macerate, the outer boiler is then to be filled with water, and a very ſtrong fire applied. The contents of the inner boiler ſhould occaſionally be ſtirred, and after the firſt extract is drawn off, more water, at a heat a little below the boiling point, is to be introduced for the purpoſe of *making up the length*, or the quantity of worts. By this method the ſaccharine and other ſoluble matter is more effectually extracted from the malt, &c. the extract is obtained free from acidity, and the beer will be much better than that made from worts prepared in the uſual manner. Worts may be extracted in the ſame way for the malt diſtillery, and for making vinegar.

Obſervations by the patentee.—It is an advantage in this mode of maſhing, that the pores of the grain are ſo completely opened by the maceration in cold water, that on a quick application of heat, every particle of the ſaccharine matter may be extracted, and nothing left but the mere huſks. The quantity of coals uſed in this mode of operation is not greater than is conſumed in the common way. Malt newly taken from the kiln, will not yield ſo much or ſo good wort, as that which has been for ſome time expoſed to the atmoſphere of the granary: the reaſon of which is, according to the patentee, that the former poſſeſſes no moiſture, which acts as a conductor for the hot liquor; but the latter being mellowed by time, and having imbibed the moiſture of the atmoſphere, oppoſes leſs reſiſtance to the introduction of the water into the particles of which the maſh is compoſed.

We are diſpoſed to think that the advantages Mr. Younger imputes to the mere moiſture of the atmoſphere, ſhould rather be referred to the oxygen of the atmoſphere.

The extract, when properly managed, is ſo ſtrong in the *firſt* maſh, that a ſecond completely exhauſts the ſtrength of the grain, by which the expence of a third maſh is ſaved; and Mr. Younger aſſerts that, from comparative experiments carefully made, this mode of maſhing exceeds that obtained by the uſual proceſs by at leaſt 20 per cent.

MR. FRANCIS GODBOLD'S (WESTMINSTER) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* MANUFACTURE *of* DICE.

The dice are made in the uſual form, and the difference between thoſe of Mr. Godbold's and thoſe in common uſe is, that inſtead of making holes in them, and filling the holes with a coloured ſubſtance, he recommends the drilling or punching ſmall circles, and filling the cavities of the circle with a coloured ſubſtance.

MR. HAWKINS' (OXFORD-STREET) *for a* POLYGRAPH.

This uſeful invention conſiſts of a ſimple, powerful, and cheap combination of a parallel ruler, ſuſpended by a ſpring wire, and moving on ſmall guided braſs wheels, on which the apparatus traverſes. By means of tubes and connected limbs or joints, two or more pens are ſo attached to the movements as to act with the greateſt facility, and one perſon is thereby enabled to write ſeveral copies of a letter, &c. at the ſame time, with no more than the uſual trouble of writing one letter. They have already been conſtructed with two, three, and five pens, and more, if neceſſary, might be managed. The utility of this machine is obvious in all caſes demanding ſecrecy and diſpatch.

LIST

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By every fuch coachmaker, for every carriage with four wheels, which he fhall make, build, or conftruct for fale, 1l.

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By every fuch perfon, for every fuch carriage with four wheels, which he fhall fell by auction, or on commiffion, 1l.

And for every fuch carriage with two wheels, which he fhall fell by auction or on commiffion, 10s.

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Number thereof.	Duty for each. £.	s.	d.
For 1	2	0	0
2	3	6	0
3	3	12	0
4	3	15	0
5	3	16	0
6	4	0	0
7	4	1	0
8	4	1	0
9	4	1	6
10	4	2	0
11	4	2	0
12	4	2	0
13	4	2	6
14	4	2	6
15	4	2	6
16	4	2	6
17	4	3	0
18	4	3	6
19	4	4	0
20 and upwards	4	5	0

Exemptions.—1. Any perfon who fhall keep any horfe, for the purpofe of hufbandry, or of drawing any carriage (except fuch as are liable to duty), or carrying burdens in the courfe of the trade or occu-

pation of the person to whom such horse shall belong, although such horse shall be used for riding, on the occasions hereinafter mentioned; viz. when returning from any place to which any load shall have been carried, or in going to any place from whence any load shall be to be brought back, or on account of having been used for riding to procure medical assistance, or to or from market, or to or from any place of public worship, or to or from any election of members of parliament, or any courts of justice, or any meeting of the commissioners of taxes.

2. Any person occupying a farm as tenant at rack rent, which shall be less than 70l. a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby; or any person occupying any estate on any other tenure solely, or such estate, together with a farm at rack rent, the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of 70l. a-year (reckoning every estate occupied by the owner, or on any tenure other than that at rack rent, as equivalent to double the amount of the like farm at rack rent), and making a livelihood solely thereby, and using occasionally for the purpose of riding any horse, which shall be *bonâ fide* kept and usually employed for husbandry.

3. Any person occupying a farm, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or any person carrying on a trade, and making a livelihood solely thereby; or making a livelihood by such occupation and trade jointly; or any ecclesiastical person not possessed of an annual income of 100l. whether arising from ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise, for one horse, used only for the purpose of drawing any taxed cart.

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To be charged on the person letting the same.

Class 3.—The duties payable on horses kept for racing or running, or kept in training.

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The duty to be charged on the person having the custody of such horses.

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Class 1.—The duties payable for all horses, mares, and geldings, not charged as aforesaid, and also on mules.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, not chargeable with any such duty, and for every mule, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, wherein other duties are made payable, 12s. 6d.

Class 2.—The duties payable on husbandry horses, in the cases after-mentioned.

Any person occupying a farm at rack rent, which shall be less than 20l. a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or occupying any estate on any other tenure than at rack rent solely, or such other estate, together with a farm at rack rent, the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of 20l. a year (reckoning the value of every estate occupied by the owner, or on any tenure other than as tenant at rack rent as equivalent to double the amount of the like farm at rack rent), and making a livelihood solely thereby by such his own estate; or by such estate and farm jointly, or principally thereby, and likewise a profit by any trade or employment, *and keeping not more than two* horses, mares, geldings, or mules, *bonâ fide* for the purpose of such occupation, shall be charged for each the sum of 2s. 6d.

Any person occupying in like manner a farm at rack rent in Wales or Scotland, the rent of which shall be less than 10l. sterling a-year, and keeping not more than two, shall be charged for each the sum of 2s. 6d.

DOGS.

For every greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, and for every dog of whatever description, where any person shall keep two or more, either for his own use, or the use of any other person, 10s.

For every dog not being a greyhound, hound, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, kept by any person having one such dog and no more, whether kept for his own use, or the use of any other person, 6s.

Persons in respect of the whole number of hounds, who shall compound for the same, in any year within thirty days after the 5th of April, and pay thirty pounds to such collector, are exempted.

HORSE DEALERS.

Every person who shall exercise the business of a horse dealer within London and Westminster, and the liberties of the same, the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, the weekly bills of mortality, or the borough of Southwark, the annual duty of 20l.

In any other part of England, or in Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the annual duty of 10l.

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By every person who shall have used or worn any hair powder within the period limited by this act, the annual sum of 1l. 1s.

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By every such person chargeable any duty made payable by this act, for any coach or other carriage, the annual sum of 2l. 2s.

By every such person not chargeable for any such coach or other carriage, but who shall be chargeable to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, the annual sum of 1l. 1s.

By every such person not chargeable for any such coach or other carriage, not being chargeable to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, the annual sum of 10s. 6d.

"The said duties to be paid by every person having used, or caused to be used any armorial bearing or ensign, by whatever name the same is called, within the year preceding, and to extend to every person who within the said period shall have been possessed of, or shall have kept or had any coach or other carriage, or any seal, plate, or other article, on which any armorial bearing or ensign shall have been painted, engraved, marked, or affixed; and whether such armorial bearing shall be registered in the college of arms or not."

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS IN RESPECT OF OFFICIAL PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT IN IRELAND.

"All persons, members of either house of the parliament of the united kingdom, whether on the part of Ireland, or for any place in Great-Britain, and who shall have ordinarily resided in Ireland previous to the commencement of the session in which they shall serve; and all persons ordinarily resident in Ireland and holding offices or public employments in Ireland, and residing in Great Britain, with the approbation, or by the order of the lord lieutenant or other chief governor of Ireland, or of his chief secretary, and which shall be certified under the hand of the lord lieutenant, chief governor, or his chief secretary, to be therein resident for the purposes of assisting in the execution of public business, shall be wholly discharged and exempted from the duties in the schedules (C), (D), (E), and (G), provided that this exemption shall not extend to any person ordinarily resident in Ireland as aforesaid, being a member of either house of parliament, who shall reside in Great Britain longer than during the session, and forty days before and forty days after each session, nor to any article on which a duty is by this act made payable, which shall be kept, employed, or used by such person in Great Britain, during the residence of such person in Ireland: also, this exemption shall not extend to any person ordinarily resident in Ireland, holding an office or public employment in Ireland, unless the approbation in writing, or such order of the lord-lieutenant, or other chief governor of Ireland, or of his chief secretary, and a description of the place of abode in Great Britain of the persons holding such offices or employments, be delivered into the office for the affairs of taxes in Somerset-place, within twenty days after the 5th of April, 1804, with respect to persons then in Great-Britain, or within thirty days after the arrival in Great Britain of such persons who shall hereafter arrive: also, no person shall, for the purposes of claiming this exemption, be deemed to be ordinarily resident in Ireland, unless he shall reside therein during such portion of the year as is not covered by the privilege herein provided: and for the better ascertaining the fact of such residence, every person claiming the benefit of this exemption, shall verify the same upon oath (if required) before the commissioners acting in the district."

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In June, 1804.

FRANCE

HAS been lately the ſcene of events the moſt extraordinary, which have lately paſſed in Europe. Generals Pichegru, Moreau, and Georges were, upon a charge of conſpiracy againſt the life and government of Bonaparte, ſuddenly arreſted at Paris, with forty-five other perſons, accuſed as their accomplices. On pretence that their papers afforded evidence of a participation of the Duke d'Enghien and other emigrants, in the territories of the Elector of Baden, in the deſigns againſt the Conſul's life and power, that prince and his friends were, outrageouſly, and againſt the laws of nations, ſeized by a detachment of French troops, and dragged to Paris. The Duke d'Enghien was, almoſt inſtantly on his arrival, ſhot, by Bonaparte's orders! The reſt were detained for trial. The Britiſh Envoys at the courts of Munich and Stuttgardt, Mr. Drake and Mr. Spencer Smith, were accuſed as accomplices in the ſame conſpiracy; and, by Bonaparte's influence, were obliged to withdraw from thoſe courts.

Theſe ſteps quickly appeared to be but preparations for a new change in his condition which Bonaparte had for ſome time meditated. His Senate was made ſoon after to propoſe that, as the beſt means to ſave himſelf and the ſtate from the danger of future conſpiracies, he ſhould aſſume the title and dignity of EMPEROR!! That this dignity ſhould be made hereditary in the male line of his family. The Firſt Conſul readily *agreed* to a propoſal ſo flattering. A plan of a new imperial conſtitution for the government of France, was immediately fixed by a decree of the Senate. Without delay, or the affectation of reluctance, Bonaparte has therefore aſſumed the ſtate and title of Emperor of the French. He has accepted, at the ſame time, from the Italian Republic, the title and honours of its hereditary ſovereign. His brothers have been declared princes of the blood. New dignities and official titles were, at the ſame time, created for many of his favourites among the officers of the army. His *Majeſty* has received addreſſes on his elevation from the officers and ſoldiers of the whole French armies. He has ſent notice of his exaltation to all the French ambaſſadors and envoys at foreign courts; and has directed them to notify to the princes and ſtates, at whoſe ſeats of government they reſide, that he muſt henceforth be addreſſed and reſpected as an Emperor. Only the dependent governments of Holland and Switzerland are however known to have as yet recognized him in his newly-aſſumed dignity.

At Paris, in the mean time, General Moreau, Georges, and the other perſons arreſted as conſpirators, have been tried, have been found almoſt all more or leſs guilty, and have been condemned to various puniſhments. Only Georges and a few of thoſe who were deemed the moſt active, have been condemned to death. Georges boldly avowed his attachment to the houſe of Bourbon; but denied that there was any arranged conſpiracy againſt Bonaparte. The illuſtrious MOREAU is to ſuffer an impriſonment for two years. One of the Polignacs, who was among thoſe condemned to death, has ſince obtained his pardon.

All the information from the coaſt of France ſignifies, that a great number of veſſels, troops, guns, ammunition, and other ſtores, are now in readineſs in the French ports on the Channel, for the invaſion of this country. The French make frequent trials to meet the fire of the Engliſh ſquadrons which block their ports; ſometimes with a lucky eſcape from the entire deſtruction of their flotillas; but never without conſiderable damage.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Has, in the mean time, received ſeveral new acceſſions of dominion in the eaſt and the weſt. Scindia and the Rajah of Berar have, in the eaſt, accepted peace on ſuch conditions as the Eaſt India Company choſe to dictate. They have, reſpectively, made large ceſſions of territory. They have not only left the authority of the Peiſhwah of the Mahratta nation in that independence of themſelves, and that dependence on the Britiſh company, in which it was put by the treaty of Baſſein; but they have alſo ſubjected themſelves wholly to Britiſh influence, and have agreed to diſmiſs all Frenchmen in their ſervice, and not again to receive others, without permiſſion from their Britiſh allies.

In the Weſt Indies, an armament from Barbadoes has taken the Dutch ſettlement of Surinam, the ſu a [illegible] from which will now be conſig ed d e ly for England.

England. The Dutch troops did not surrender without resistance; and bloodshed ensued; yet the conquest was effected without any considerable loss of lives.

At home, the contentions for ministerial power have been again fiercely renewed. Instead of those military measures by which the late moderate and respectable administration endeavoured effectually to provide for the defence of the country and the future support of its greatness, Mr. Pitt, immediately after his return to office, introduced into Parliament, a bill for what he calls the general defence; of which it is the object, to reduce our whole military force to the three species, of militia, reserve, and troops of the line; to confine the strength of the English militia to the old number of 40,000; to add to the reserve, the excess of the present full complement of the militia, over that number; to allow the soldiers from the reserve, a bounty of ten guineas a man for enlistment into the line; *to oblige the different parishes to raise for bounties of twelve guineas a man, the recruits necessary to supply that diminution in the numbers of the reserve, which shall be annually occasioned by death, enlistment in the line, or other casualties*; and, to carry on the ordinary recruiting for the line at a bounty that must not exceed sixteen guineas a man; but to accept fines from those parishes which shall fail to raise of themselves their respective quotas of recruits. His plan was introduced into the House of Commons with extraordinary parade. It was, however, shewn, in the discussions which it excited, to be neither new in its general conceptions, nor free from many remarkable imperfections. Its author, to remove the objections of those who opposed it, has amended it almost to the entire change of its essential nature, and, certainly, so as to destroy some part of its merits in its original state. It has passed through the House of Commons, after the sharpest debates that have lately taken place; and after a division, in the first instance, of 214 against 186, and of 265 against 223, in the second, which ran so near against the minister, that a man less tenacious than Mr. PITT of his opinions and power, would have been driven from office. In the House of Lords, the same bill has been the subject also of warm debate, and of a division of 154 against 69. No doubt remains of the certainty that, unpopular as it is, it will now pass into a law.

Mr. Wilberforce has most honourably renewed his exertions in parliament, to procure an abolition of the slave trade. By the voice of a respectable majority, a bill to authorize the termination of that infamous traffic in the month of October, this very year, has been brought into the House of Commons, and is now in its progress into a law. We believe, that it is encouraged chiefly on account of the danger of increasing the number of the Negroes now in the West Indies, while the great island of St. Domingo remains, as at present, in the independent possession of that race.

The health of his Majesty has been of late somewhat convalescent, but is still in a condition in which it is, by his physicians, thought fit that he should live as much in retirement as may be possible, from the anxiety and fatigue of state affairs.

By the issue of the contests in parliament, on the subject of Mr. PITT's Defence-bill, it has become probable, that this country may not immediately obtain the advantages of the official services of the exalted, penetrating, and experienced mind of CHARLES JAMES FOX. The disappointment has, for the moment chilled the patriotism of many of the most zealous and virtuous friends to their country, into a sullen, desponding indifference.

Along the coasts of Britain and France, our fleets are in constant vigilance and activity. In a late engagement on the Dutch coast, with a great number of those small armed vessels, which the French and their allies have prepared to invade us, Sir SIDNEY SMITH drove them back upon their own shores with great loss, and in an exceedingly shattered condition. It seems to have clearly shewn, that all the small craft, gun-boats, and other armed vessels, which the enemy have prepared for the threatened invasion, can never be put to any other use against us, with any considerable effect, than that of floating batteries, merely for the defence of the basons of their own ports, and the shallows on their own coasts.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA,

And all the other powers of Germany and the North, are much dissatisfied with France, and with the outrage on the Duke *D'Enghien*, yet reluctant to renew a continental war; perhaps incapable of effective coalition; and likely to prefer reconciliation with Bonaparte, if they may find their advantage in it, to any chance of success in hostilities against him.

An ACCOUNT, *shewing how the* PUBLIC MONIES *remaining in the* RECEIPT *of the* EXCHEQUER *on the* 5*th* DAY *of* JANUARY, 1803, *together with the* MONIES *paid into the same during the* YEAR *ending the* 5*th* DAY *of* JANUARY, 1804, *and the* MONIES *paid out of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* REVENUES *of the said* YEAR, *in* ANTICIPATION *of the* EXCHEQUER RECEIPT; *together with the* AMOUNT *of the* EXCHEQUER, NAVY, *and* TRANSPORT BILLS *issued, and not redeemed, during the said* YEAR, *have been actually applied.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£.
I. For interest, &c. on the permanent debt of Great-Britain, unredeemed; including annuities for lives and terms of years	16,615,859
For interest, &c. on loans raised for the service of Ireland	669,390
For interest, &c. on Imperial loans	433,695
There was also applied towards the reduction of the national debt	1,000,000
The usual annual grant	200,000
Expired annuities, 54,880l.——25,000l.	79,880
Annuities for lives, expired, or unclaimed for three years	49,151
Interest on debt of Great-Britain redeemed	2,138,183
Ditto Ireland ditto	36,872
Ditto Imperial ditto	11,383
Annuity at 1l. per cent on part of capitals created since 5th January, 1793	2,772,469
	24,016,885
Whereof was applied towards the reduction of the national debt	6,287,941
TOTAL on account of interest	17,728,944
Ditto charges of management	247,538
Ditto on account of reduction of national debt	6,287,941
	24,264,424
II. The Interest on exchequer bills	801,787
III. The civil list	898,000
IV. *The other charges on the consolidated fund; viz.*	
Courts of justice	50,038
Mint	13,858
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c.	287,645
Salaries and allowances	93,544
Bounties	2,956
V. The civil government of Scotland	79,502

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£.
VI. *The other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt; viz.*	
Bounties, for fisheries, manufactures, corn, &c.	305,379
Pensions on the hereditary revenue	27,700
Militia and deserters warrants, &c.	108,405
VII. *The Navy; viz.*	
Salaries to the admiralty, navy, and navy pay offices	56,000
For wages, bounty, flag pay, half pay, and pensions	2,113,506
For dock yards, building of ships, stores, pilotage, contingencies, &c.	2,182,396
For marine service on shore	287,000
The victualling department	2,489,929
The sick and wounded ditto	142,000
The transport ditto, for transports	639,045
For prisoners of war in health	30,000
Miscellaneous services	40,000
VIII. The ordnance	1,827,049
IX. *The army.—Ordinary services; viz.*	
For regulars, fencibles, militia, invalids, and volunteer corps	6,275,522
Barracks	1,021,269
Staff officers and officers of garrisons	108,976
Half pay	263,203
Widows' pensions	24,000
Chelsea hospital	324,860
Exchequer fees	53,404
Pay of public offices	63,079
Extraordinary Services	3,165,092
X. *Loans, remittances, and advances to other countries:*	
Ireland	2,117,44[illegible]
XI. *Miscellaneous services:*	
At home	2,555,85[illegible]
Abroad	241,64[illegible]
	52,957,52[illegible]
Deduct loan for Ireland	2,117,44[illegible]
*£	50,840,0[illegible]

* This includes the sum of 449,509l. for interest paid on imperial loans.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MONIES *paid out of the* RECEIPT *of his* MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER, *in the* YEAR *ending the 5th of* JANUARY, 1804, *towards ſatisfying the* CHARGES *of the* PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT *of* GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, *and* IMPERIAL LOANS; *diſtinguiſhing the* TOTAL AMOUNT *of the* SUMS *applied for* INTEREST, CHARGES *of* MANAGEMENT, SUMS *applicable to its* REDUCTION, *and the uſual* GRANTS *for the ſame* PURPOSE.

	INTEREST	Annuities for lives and terms of years.	Charges of management.
	£.	£.	£.
Permanent debt of Great-Britain, unredeemed ..	15,054,257	1,561,601	230,077
Loans raiſed for Ireland --------------	656,390	13,000	11,647
Imperial loans	213,695	230,000	5,814
	15,921,343	1,804,60	247,538
	1,804,601		
	247,538		
	17,976,483		
TOWARDS THE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT:			
Annual iſſue by act 26 Geo. III.	1,000,000		
Ditto - 42 Ditto	200,000		
Annuities for terms of years expired, prior to the 5th July, 1802	79,880		
Annuities for lives, on which the nominees are certified to have died prior to 5th July, 1802, or that have been unclaimed for three years -----	49,151		
Intereſt on debt of Great Britain redeemed	2,138,183		
Ditto - Ireland ditto	36,872		
Ditto - Imperial ditto	11,383		
Annuity at 1l. per cent on part of capitals created ſince 5th January, 1793 ---------------	2,772,469		
	24,264,424		

An ACCOUNT *of the* TOTAL AMOUNT *of the* SUMS *actually received by the* COMMISSIONERS *for the* REDUCTION *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *in the* YEAR *ending the 5th* JANUARY, 1804.

	£.		£.
GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.	
Annual iſſue, by 26 Geo. III...	1,000,000	1l. per cent. on capitals created by loans raiſed from 1797 to 1803, both incluſive ------	232,889
Ditto - by 42 Geo. III...	200,000		
99 and 96 annuities --------	54,8[illegible]0		
Expired and unclaimed annuities	49,151	Dividends on 3l. per cent. annuities ---------------	36,872
Short annuities, 1777--------	25,000		
Dividends on 3l. per cent. annuities ----------------	2,033,487	IMPERIAL.	
Ditto on 4l. per cent. annuities	104,696	1l. per cent. on the capital created by the Imperial loan, 1797	36,693
1l. per cent. on part of capitals created by loans raiſed from 1793 to 1803, both incluſive	2,502,887	Dividends on Imperial 3l. per cent. annuities	11,383
			6,287,941

ALPHA-

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ASHBY, William, Hog lane, currier, (partner with William Stapley.) (Benton, Swan yard, Borough

Aſcough, James, Leeds, woolſtapler. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Aſcough, George, Gervaux, woolſtapler. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Briggs, Henry, Belvidere place, St. George's fields, horſe dealer. (Benton, Southwark

Bally, Stephen, Briſtol, ſalesman. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane conrt

Birkett, George, Kendall, brandy merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane

Bicknell, John, Little Maddox ſtreet, dealer in artificial flowers. (Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Burgeſs, James, Coventry ſtreet, military hatter. (Roſſer, King ſtreet, Holborn

Coote, Thomas. Norwich, ironmonger. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Chippendale, Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholſterer. (Burjeſs, Curzon ſtreet

Curling, Edward, Margate, hoyman. (Mawley, Tottenham ſtreet

Colville, Thomas and James Holmes, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

De la Chaumette, Francis David, Laytonſtone, inſurance broker. (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Eſthil, David, Kingſton upon Hull, draper. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Evans, George, Hatfield place, Surrey, builder. (Goodmond, Creſcent, Blackfriars

Fletcher, John, Warrington, and John Lodge Hubberſty, Lincoln's inn, cotton ſpinners. (Blackſtock, Temple

Field, William, Old Swan Stairs, merchant. (Willis, Warnford court

Field, George, Old Swan Stairs, merchant, partner with W. Field, of the ſame place, and with Charles Field, of St. Petersburgh. (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Gedge, William, Leiceſter ſquare, linen draper. (Cannon, Leiceſter place

Grinter, Thomas, New Bond ſtreet, auctioneer. (Harper, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly

Harre, William, and Henry Suthmier, Denmark ſtreet, Ratcliffe highway, ſugar refiners. (Kayll, Tower Royal

Hall, John, Wapping High ſtreet, taylor. (Alliſton, Swan ſtreet, Minories

Henderſon, Robert, Bridgewater ſquare, pocket book maker. (Sherwin, Great James ſtreet, Bedford row

Holmes, Joſeph Whiting, Portſea, ironmonger. (Callaway, Portſmouth

Jones, Richard Hodgſon, Stourbridge, clothier. (Edmonds, Biſhopſgate ſtreet without

Kemp, John Rice, Haſlemere, victualler. (Wilſhen, Gray's inn ſquare

Key, Thomas, Bury St. Edmund's, linen draper. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Knight, Thomas, Canterbury, ſhopkeeper. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Ludlow, William, Killworth, Wilts, wine merchant. (King, Newbury

Lewis, John, Tynyddol, drover and horſe dealer. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn

Levington, Thomas, St. Catherine's, Tower, ſlopſeller. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple

Mackenzie, Matthew, Fleet ſtreet, vintner. (Harman, Wine office court

Macauley, Alexander, London, merchant, ſurviving partner of Thomas William Fortnum. (Williams and Rawlinſon, Chatham place

Monk, William, Strand, truſs maker. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Maclean, Charles, Beaufort buildings, merchant. (Davis, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Nichols, Samuel, jun. Bath, upholſterer. (Pearſon, Pump court, Temple

Page, John, Worceſter, hop merchant. (Platt, Bride court

Percival, Jones, Croydon, ſtablekeeper. (Burt, Gould ſquare

Plumleigh, Thomas, Briſtol, grocer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn

Parrott, John, Ratcliffe highway, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane

Pickernell, Jonathan, Sunderland, dealer. (Atkinſon and Morgan, Auſtin friars

Riley, Richard, Mansfield, maltſter. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Rimmer, William, Ormſkirk, innkeeper. (Broad, Southwark

Roberts, Richard, St. Paul's Church yard, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane

Saxton, John, Thacker, Cheſterfield, printer and bookſeller. (Thomas, Cheſterfield

Southcote, John Henry, Stoke Fleming, lime merchant. (Taunton, Temple

Stockley, William, Haymarket, ſhoeing ſmith. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare, Minories

Smith, Robert, Timberland, grocer. (Luckett, Baſinghall ſtreet

Strange, Edward Hilder, Frant, grocer. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench walk

Thompſon, Robert, South Shields, maſt maker. (Hall and Bell, Bow lane

Winder, Jeremiah, Chorley, timber merchant. (Blackſtone, Temple

Warner, John, Elmdon, ſhopkeeper. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings

Wren, Robert, Petersfield, fellmonger. (Wilſhen, Gray's inn ſquare

Witherell, John, Long Acre, coachmaker. (King, Mead ſtreet, Soho

Watſon, Samuel, Blakeney, corn merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane

Williamſon, Robert, Rolkhill, butcher. (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn

Williams, Thomas Smith, Mincing lane, ſhip broker. Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Wood, Thomas, Roſs, woolſtapler. (Hill, Meredith, and Robins, Gray's inn

Waters, James, South End, victualler. (Poole, Serjeant's inn

Wood, Thomas, Mancheſter, and William Jackſon, Eaſingwold, cotton ſpinners. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple

DIVIDENDS.

Allen, William, Birmingham, druggiſt and grocer, July 3

Aldis, James, and Charles Atkinſon, Littleport, ſhopkeepers, June 30, final

Bawtree, Samuel, jun. Creſcent, Minories, cornfactor, July 3

Brown, Matthew, St. John's ſquare, printer, June 30

Burton, Edmund, Daventry, money ſcrivener June 7

Bridgeman, John, Church court, Lothbury, merchant, July 3

Beauchamp, Robert, and Edward Lloyd, Kirby ſtreet, lacemen, July 3

Banner, Thomas Porter, Nicholas lane, inſurance broker, July 3

Bird, Henry, Clifton, ſhoemaker, June 30

Buck, William, St. Mary at Hill, merchant, &c. July 4

Binleſs, Thomas, Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, July 21

Brain, George, Briſtol, merchant, July 4

Burnett, Samuel, Petersfield, victualler, July 10

Booth, Edward, Mancheſter, butcher, July 12, final

Collingdon, John, Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, May 29

Curtis, James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, July 3

Croſkey, Duncan, and Richard Weſtall, (late partners with James Fell) Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwell hall factors, June 23

Caſamajor, Henry, Tochington, William Wanſey, and William Barnes, Briſtol, merchants, final of the joint eſtate, and of the ſeparate eſtate of Barnes

Clark, Francis, Barnet, wine merchant, July 3

Carr, Thomas, Gomerſall, cotton ſpinner, July 3, final

Clegg, Charles, Milne row, woollen manufacturer, June 29

Curtis James, Oxford, wine merchant, July 4, final

Crosbie William, jun. and John Greenwood, Liverpool, merchants, July 2

Caſe Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſhers, July 28, final

Cooper John, ſen. and John Cooper, jun. Sevenoaks, coopers, July 7

Draper James, Sherrard ſtreet, cabinet maker, June 30, final

Day James, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, July 7

Davies Richard, Shrewsbury, porter merchant, July 4, final

Duckett George, Middleſex ſtreet, Somers' Town, timber merchant, July 4

Davis John, Wallingford, wine and brandy merchant, June 30

Dulhunty Mary, and Anne Baker, Sackville ſtreet, milliners, July 3

Dimmock Moſs, Wincheſter, bookſeller, July 7

Edwards William, New Bond ſtreet, goldſmith, June 23

Evatt Joſeph, Roud lane, glaſsman, June 31

Edwards Joſeph, Peter ſtreet, Bloomsbury, plumber, July 3

Fell William, St. Martin's lane, taylor, July 7

Forbes George, Copthall court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, July 3

Fry William, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, July 2, final

Fitner Frederick Michael, Barbican, jeweller, July 7

Galton Edward, Ilford, innkeeper, June 26

Grove Peter, Snaresbrook, baker, July 4

Green Edward, Charles ſtreet, Soho, man's mercer, July 7

Harriſon John, Stoke upon Trent, earthenware manufacturer, June 19

Heald William, Timothy Heald, R. H. Heald, all of Wakefield, Joſeph Heald, King ſtreet, London, and Richard Foſter, of Wakefield, merchants, June 21

Hitchen Abraham, Walgherton, miller, June 26, final

Hitchen William, Hatherton, corn dealer, June 26, final

Hamilton James, and William Turkington, Finch lane merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Hamilton, and ſeparate eſtate of Turkington, June 23, and Auguſt 4

Henderſon Thomas, Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 3

Hall Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, July 3

Haswell Pritchard, Little Guildford street, carpenter and builder, July 3
Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Crofs, penmaker, July 3
Hoy James, Church lane, St. George's, bricklayer and builder, July 3
Hill Francis, Middleton, merchant, July 14
Jones John, Princes ftreet, Spitalfields, underwriter, June 23
Johnfon Dudley, St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker, July 17, final
Jones Thomas, and John Harrifon, Ludlow, and High Holborn, London, wholefale glovers, July 3
Jackfon Jofiah, William Lowe, Charles Johnfon, James Shufflebotham, John Johnfon, and James Leigh, Manchefter, July 9
Kerfhaw John, Wakefield, druggift, June 27, final
Lumb Solomon, Rifhworth, cotton manufacturer, June 22
Lea Henry, Ropemaker's ftreet, tobacconift, June 23
Littler Jofeph, St. Clement Danes, jeweller, July 2
Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmafter, July 16
Levy Ifrael, Lambeth road, coal merchant, July 4
Lance Chriftopher, and Peter Auber, Gould fquare, Crutched friars, flour factors, joint eftate and feparate eftate of Lance, July 21
Langfton Richard, Crofs ftreet, Chefhire, and Michael Gafney, Cheetwood, cotton fpinners, feparate eftate of Gafney, Auguft 2
M'Carthy George Packer, and Robert Walter Vaughan, Briftol, taylors, feparate eftate of M'Carthy, June 23, final
Morifon Alexander, Walbrook, merchant, June 9
Murray John, Sherborne lane, merchant, July 3
Morgan Robert, Brickdale, Birmingham, button maker, July 6
Newlove Edward, Great Driffield, vintner, June 28
Nicoll James Gavern, Hackney, bricklayer, July 3
Noble Ifaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer, June 28, final
Noble Nicholas, Berrier, dealer in butter and hams, June 29, final
Osbaldefton John, Southampton, baker, June 29
Pitter Thomas, Jermyn ftreet, gold laceman, July 3
Pilley Michael, Thorne, grocer, June 12
Prager Jofeph, Norfolk ftreet, broker, June 26
Parrot, William Jackfon, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant, July 14
Rowland Walter, Berwick, watchmaker, June 21, final
Rawley Jofeph, Chancery lane, boot and fhoemaker, Auguft 28, final
Rees William, and Henry Borradaile, Bucklersbury, drapers, July 3
Robinfon James, Liverpool, provifion merchant, June 19
Richardfon Benjamin, Long Acre, coachmaker, July 2, final
Riley Samuel, Soyland, cotton fpinner, July 13, final
Shepherd Jofeph, Aldgate High ftreet, linen draper, July 3
Sawyer John, and John Kettlewell, Leeds, merchants, June 20
Sherifs Jofeph, Blackfriars road, linen draper, July 14
Stewart Robert, and William Stuart, Manchefter, merchants, June 28
Sturges John, Northampton, dealer, July 3
Stevenfon Robert, Fetter lane, cutler, July 3
Swright David, Queen ftreet, Cheapfide, merchant, July 2
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, July 9, final
Sutton Charles, Liverpool, grocer, July 11
Timmings John, Steward ftreet, Spitalfields, filk broker, July 3, final
Tappy Michael, Long Acre, bookfeller, June 23
Thurgood Thomas, Wellwyn, fhopkeeper, June 23
Towndrew John, Winnington, hawker and pedlar, July 14
Van Spangen, Nicholas, Well ftreet, Goodman's fields, merchant, June 23
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdafher, June 23
Weaver William, Bow lane, warehoufeman, June 22
Ward William, Birmingham, grocer, June 16
Ward Jofeph, Brentwood, publican, July 3
Wilfon John Delver, George ftreet, Mary-le bonne, pawnbroker, June 26
Williams John George, Marfhall ftreet, London road, merchant, July 3
Weft John, Somer's place, Eaft, plafterer, June 30
Williams Henry, Crickhowell, money fcrivener, July 2, final
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Body, fugar refiners, feparate eftate of Watts, June 23
Walker William, Leeds, (partner with John Nicholfon, of Medford in America) merchant, July 4
Winter Jofeph, Combe St. Nicholas, leatherfeller, July 7
Wilkinfon Jofeph, Kingfton upon Hull, blockmaker, final

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyficians of the Finfbury Difpenfary.

	No. of Cafes.
RUBEOLA	23
Chlorofis & Amenorrhœa	36
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	2
Diarrhœa	13
Tuffis et Dyfpnœa	9
Phthifis Pulmonalis	4
Cynanche Tonfillaris	6
Anafarca	8
Hyfteria	6
Afthenia	48
Hypochondriafis et Dyfpepfia	16
Morbi Infantiles	34
Morbi Cutanei	26

The warmth of the weather of late might be fuppofed likely to produce febrile difeafes of a typhous defcription. But within the extent of the Reporter's diftrict, it has been by no means fo common as in former fummers of his experience in London.

Cafes of meafles have been very numerous; the practice in this difeafe is fimple, and the cure, when the proper practice is adopted, almoft certain. Great attention ought to be paid to the ftate of the lungs; independently of that local circumftance, the antiphlogiftic regimen ought to be rigidly adhered to.

From a remote part of the ifland a perfon, a few days fince, applied to the Reporter, in confequence of a cutaneous affection, which he was unwilling to make known at the place where he refided, from an erroneous notion, that it might be infectious, or at any rate not creditable.

Inftead of ordering unguents to the fkin, the writer prefcribed merely a fimple, tonic medicine to invigorate his habit, certain regulations with regard to diet and general conduct, and, as a circumftance of effential efficacy, the ufe, two or three times a week, of the tepid bath.

In thefe reports it often has been repeated, and never can too deeply be impreffed, that it is not the exterior appearance, but the actual ftate of the internal frame that ought to guide the judgment and to regulate the conduct of the phyfician.

Difeafes of the fkin are amongft the moft ftriking inftances of the validity of this obfervation.

obfervation. Upon the furface of the body, more efpecially in hot weather, when the fecretion is more rapid, ftratum upon ftratum of filth is apt to accumulate, which, although not vifible to the naked eye, produces, in addition to a fenfe of languor and other difagreeable feelings, febrile, and a multitude of cutaneous difeafes. To the latter it is feldom that any external applications ought to be administered, but that of warm or cold water.

If cleanlinefs, in the moft accurate and rigid fenfe of the word, were generally adopted, thefe complaints, and indeed a large proportion of other complaints, would be fenfibly diminifhed, and perhaps exterminated altogether.

At this period it is a paffion amongft the inhabitants of the metropolis to pay a temporary vifit to the country; but it is a paffion founded upon a falfe philofophy. An excurfion into the country no doubt ftimulates and enlivens; but, like other ftimulants, it acts only for a fhort time, and appears to produce, in fome cafes, a fimilar exhauftion. It is a chimerical idea, that you can lay up a ftock of health for the winter; that is a fpecies of property which cannot be *funded*.

There is a difference between *air* and *atmofphere*, fince a multitude of mechanical particles, in many fituations, mix with the latter, which do not form chemical components of the former. Thefe heterogeneous ingredients are in this place owing, in a great meafure, to effluvia from the manufactories, workfhops, &c. of the city; on which account it is defirable for the inhabitants of that commercial diftrict, when circumftances allow of it, to feek for their hours of leifure and repofe, an afylum in the more weftern parts of the metropolis.

After all, it is not the *atmofphere* nearly fo much as the *habits* of London to which we are to attribute the difeafes and comparative relaxation and debility of its inhabitants.

The writer does not flatter himfelf, that he is able, or if he were able, would he wifh to give any check to the fafhion of emigration.

To thofe who have no other occupation, that which affumes the name of amufement is of indifpenfable importance.

Occupation in fact, is every thing. It is an immutable decree of Providence, that no one can *enjoy*, who does not *act*; and that the health of our faculties of body, as well as mind, depends in a great meafure upon the temperate and regular ufe of them.

The opinions of the Reporter may appear too pofitive. Decifion is often called dogmatifm. But no one can confcientioufly, or if he be confcientious, comfortably practife medicine, who has any doubts with regard to the theory and application of the fcience.

To *prefcribe* with a hefitating mind, is not lefs dangerous, than to *operate* with a trembling hand.

Scepticifm in phyfic, as in other branches of ftudy, indicates no fuperiority: but, on the contrary, betrays either a defect of knowledge, or an obfcurity and inaccuracy of intellectual conception.

J. REID.

Southampton Row,
Ruffell-fquare.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diftinguifhed Characters recently deceafed.

The directors of the Royal Hofpital, Greenwich, have lately ordered an increafe in the number of feamen's fons, educated in the Hofpital, by the admiffion of fifty more boys to the benefit of the eftablifhment.

MARRIED.

Henry Hill, efq. of Wandfworth Common, to Mifs Mitchell, of Abingdon-ftreet, Weftminfter.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Dr. Fordes, efq. of Stowrey, Somerfet, to Mifs M. Beefton, of Manchefter-ftreet.

Mr. Fofbury, wine-merchant, of Billiter-lane, to Mrs. T. Thomas, of the hotel, Berkley-fquare.

At St. Dunftan, in the Eaft, David Forfyth, efq. of St. Peterfburgh, to Mifs C. Jackfon, of Idol-lane.

Major Francis Haftings Doyle, to Mifs Milner, daughter of Sir William Milner, bart.

At Newington, Surrey, Richard Saumarez, efq. to Mrs. Hetherington, of Burrows Buildings.

At St. James's church, Captain Gabriel, of the Hon. Eaft India Company's Madrafs eftablifhment, to Mifs Harriet Court.

Capt. W. Hotham, of the royal navy, to Mifs Jeynes, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes, of Gloucefter.

At St. George's church, Frederic Grant, efq. of Red Lion-fquare, to Mifs Wood, daughter

daughter of Mr. Wood, of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Greenwich, Capt. Thomas Downman, of the royal regt of artillery, to Miſs Lucy Holmes, third daughter of William Holmes, eſq. of Weſtcombe Park, Kent.

At Chriſt church, Spital-fields, John Parland, eſq. of St. Peterſburgh, to Miſs Eliza Forreſter, of Spital-ſquare.

At St. George's Bloomſbury, Mr. Richard Walford, merchant, of Watling-ſtreet, to Miſs Berry, ſiſter to Sir Edward Berry.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. Charles Bowen, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Hardy, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Dr. Young, of Welbeck-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliza Maxwell, ſecond daughter of James Primroſe Maxwell, eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Capt. Tobin, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Duff, of Richmond, Yorkſhire, widow of the late Major Duff, of the 56th regt. of foot.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, John Oſborne, eſq. merchant of the city of London, to Mrs. H. Norton, widow of the late Capt. Norton, of the pariſh of St. James.

By ſpecial licence, at Lord Harborough's, in Arlington-ſtreet, William Tenant, eſq. of Aſton Hall, Staffordſhire, to the Hon. Charlotte Pelham, fourth daughter of Lord Harborough.

At the Earl of Weſtmoreland's, the Right Hon. Lord Villiers, to the lovely and accompliſhed Lady Sarah Fane, with a fortune of nearly 100,000l.; and at the ſame place, Lord Boringdon, to Lady Auguſta Fane, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

Lieut. Col. John Byng, of the 29th regt. of foot, and youngeſt brother of George Byng, eſq. M.P. for Middleſex, to Miſs Mary Stevens Mackenzie, eldeſt daughter of Peter Mackenzie, eſq. of Twickenham.

Bartlett Bridger Sheddon, eſq of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Goodrich, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, eſq. of Saling-grove, Eſſex.

B. Simon, eſq. of Iſling'on, to Miſs Moorhouſe, of the ſame place.

N. Middleton, eſq. of St. James's-ſquare, to Miſs Emilia Purling, of New Cumberland-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Capt. H. Andrews, of the 24th Infantry, to Miſs H. S. Murcott, only daughter of the late Capt. Murcott, R. N.

At Newington, Mr Drake, of Portland-place, to Miſs Hutton, of Romford.

The Rev J. H Mitchel', rector of Buckland, Herts, to Miſs M. Wagner, third daughter of the late G. Wagner, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Hampſtead, Lieut. Guyon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Debaufre.

Count Menuzze di Garbagnote in Italy, to Madame de Malortie, of Mitcham, Surry.

Mr. Bingley, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, to Miſs Milner, of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Keates, of Cheapſide, to Miſs F. Fortunum, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Fortunum, of Piccadilly.

At Enfield, Mr. W. Read, ſurgeon, to Miſs Elevy.

At Hornſea, Mr. R. Gear, of the Eaſt India-houſe, to Miſs L. Dominicus, ſecond daughter of E Dominicus, eſq.

Iſaac Goldſmid, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Iſabel, ſecond daughter of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq. of the ſame place.

At Hackney, Mr. Lawſon, to Mrs. Higgs, widow of T. Higgs, eſq. of London-houſe, Hackney.

Lieut. David Chambers, of the royal navy, to Miſs Emma Catherine, the fourth daughter of J. Weyland, eſq. of Groſvenor-ſtreet.

At St. George's church, Bloomſbury, Francis Parrott, eſq. of Hawſbury-hall, near Coventry, to Miſs Hewitt, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Hewitt, eſq. of Coventry.

Mr. Edward Vernor, of Cornhill, to Miſs Anne Budden, daughter of Mr. W. Budden, of Great Surrey-road.

At St. Pancras, J. Munn, eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs Mary-Elizabeth Parker, of Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, daughter of the late Capt. Parker, of the navy, and niece to the late Dr. Parker, rector of St. James's.

DIED.

At Brompton-grove, *Maria Louiſa Françoiſe D'Eſparres La Luſan, Comteſſe De Polaſtron.* Her remains were depoſited in a vault in St. Pancras church-yard, with great funeral pomp; the body being firſt embalmed and encloſed in a lead coffin, the outſide of which was a caſe ornamented with great taſte and ſplendour. The funeral proceſſion moved along in the following order: Two mutes; four prieſts in their robes; two men bearing an urn, in which the heart of the deceaſed was incloſed; the body, with the pall ſupported by friends of the deceaſed; and eighteen mourners. Among the latter were ſeveral relations of the deceaſed, who were of the Houſe of Bourbon, and the *dame du palais* to the late unfortunate Queen of France. The above funeral was, however, merely of a temporary nature, as the remains of the Counteſs are to be removed to Paris after the war, to be interred in the vaults of her anceſtors.

Mrs. Catherine Brooks, wife of B. Brooks, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, and daughter of Windſor Sandys, eſq. late of Miſerden Park. Her remains were interred in the family vault of the Sandys, in Miſerden church, Glouceſterſhire.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, *Mrs. A. Pointer.*

At Iſlington, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Lætitia Seagrave, widow.*

At Richmond, Surry, aged 71, *Mrs. Anne De Moivre.*

Suddenly, aged 65, *Mrs. Catherine Hudſpeth*, of John-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, *Mrs. Elizabeth Farmar,*

Farmar, relict of the late Rev. Richard Farmar, of Cork, in Ireland.

In Pall Mall, in her 72d year, the relict of *Mrs. E. Edgar*, of the Red-house, Ipswich, Suffolk.

In Manchester-square, *Mrs. Mary Peters Fearon.*

In Dean-street, Audley-square, *Mrs. Hales*, sister of Sir Philip Hales, bart.

Of a painful and lingering illness, aged 18, *Miss Miller*, eldest daughter of Mr. Miller, of Highgate.

At her mother's house, in George-street, Hanover-square, *Miss Walker*, only daughter of the late R. Walker, esq. of Michael-grove Park, Essex.

Mr. Keates, livery-stable keeper, in Moorfields. He went to dine at Southgate, and returned at a late hour; when on passing down the City Road, his horse fell with him, and Mr. Keates had the misfortune to fracture his skull. It was about one o'clock in the morning when the watchman found him, alive, but speechless; being taken to a house in the neighbourhood, he died about eight o'clock next morning.

At Hackney, in a fit of coughing, aged 69, Handley Norris, esq.

At his son's house in Piccadilly, aged 70, *Mr. George Martin*, late of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

In North Audley-street, aged 71, *Mrs. J. Comte.*

In her 78th year, *Mrs. Twining*, of Essex-street, Strand.

At Clapton, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, *Mrs. Fuller*, wife of T. Fuller, esq.

In New Bond-street, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Kandler.*

In Harpur-street, *Miss S. Heywood*, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Heywood.

At his house, in Milk-street, Cheapside, *J. Neale, esq.* of Hackney.

Mr. John Ballard, of South street, Grosvenor-square.

In Fitzroy-square, of a decline, *Louisa Young*, daughter of the late W. Franks, esq.

In Wells-row, Islington, aged 30, *Mrs. Watling*, wife of Mr. E. Utting Watling, merchant, late of Lower Tooting.

Aged 22, *Mrs. Clara Richings*, of Thavies-inn, Holborn.

At his mother's house, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, *Lieut. Col. Hunter*, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards.

At Whiton, aged 60, *Mr. Christopher Cuppage*, of Castle-street, Piccadilly, secretary to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, and many years secretary to the Royal Freemasons School.

At Brompton, *Mrs. V. Heythuyson*, wife of Richard Van. Heythuyson, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, near Russel-square.

In Great Cumberland-place, the infant son of *Lord Rous.*

At his father's house on Highbury-terrace, Islington, *George Fish.*

At Highgate, aged 77, *Mrs. Holmes.*

Of a decline, in York-place, aged 37, *Mrs. M. Hand*, wife of Mr. W. Hand, the Chancery solicitor.

In Meard's-street, Soho, James Berry, esq. attorney.

Mr. J. Strong, of North row, Park-lane, stable-keeper.

In her 26th year, *Mrs. Wilmot*, wife of Mr. J. Wilmot, stationer, in the borough.

At her house, No. 17, George street, Adelphi, *Mrs. Rastruk*, wife of Mr. J. Rastruk, civil engineer.

At Enfield, aged 45, *Mr. Edward Cooper*, formerly a grocer in Southwark, opposite St. Thomas's hospital.

At Kennington, aged 50, *Mr. Crabb*, oilman, at the corner of Hatton-street, Holborn.

By shooting himself, aged 19, *Mr. Wm. Ellis*, son of Mr. Ellis, grocer, of Holborn.

At Kensington, aged 72, the Hon. W. Jackson, many years chief justice, &c. of the island of Jamaica.

At Egremont-house, Piccadilly, in his 45th year, *Richard Slater, esq.* of Fryston, near Ferrybridge, M. P. for the city of York, in three last parliaments, and provincial Grand-master of Free-masons, for the province of York. His loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor; by his family, to whom his affectionate attention rendered him deservedly dear; and by his friends, who sincerely esteemed him for his good sense, genuine politeness, and inflexible integrity.

Mrs. M. Davies, of Thames Ditton, widow of the late Mr. T. Davies, hop-merchant.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. J. Wheeler*, formerly manager of the theatre at Portsmouth, and of high reputation in his art. He had resided of late years in London, where he discharged the office of common-council-man.

Mr. J. Legge, master of the Rainbow-coffee-house, Cornhill.

In his 38th year, *Mr. J. Allen*, wine-merchant, of Power-street, and secretary to the West India planters and merchants.

In Upper Brook street, aged 84, *Mrs. Ellesker*, widow of the late E. M. Ellesker, esq. of Risby, Yorkshire.

At Upper Tooting, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Winter.*

At the house of her son, in Earl-street, Blackfriars, in her 76th year, *Mrs. M. Yerraway*, of Carshalton, Surrey.

Mrs. Cure, wife of Capel Cure, esq. of Gt. George-street, Westminster.

Suddenly at his house, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *General Marsh*, colonel of the 77th regt. of foot.

At Woodford, *Mrs. E. Richard*, widow, late of Goodman's-fields.

Mr. R. Griffin, eldest son of Mr. Griffin St. James's-street.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico *Clark*, wife of Thomas Clark, esq.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, *T. Dilkes*, *eſq.*

At Cheam, in Surry, *Mrs. Peach*, wife of the Rev. H. Peach, rector.

At Brompton, *H. Dyett*, *eſq.* late of the iſland of Montſerrat, Weſt Indies.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, *James Heſeltine*, *eſq.* king's proctor; a gentleman whoſe abilities and perſevering induſtry raiſed him to high eminence in his profeſſion, and whoſe affable diſpoſition and agreeable manners endeared him to an extended circle of private friends, by whom his memory will be long reſpected, and his death moſt ſincerely regretted. By his profeſſional purſuits, he had acquired a fortune of 200,000l. The office which he held is ſaid to net its poſſeſſor 20,000l. per annum.

At Walworth, aged 77, *Mr. John Gill*, only ſon of the late Rev. Dr. Gill.

Mr. Cohen, one of the Jewiſh rabbies; preparing to officiate in the religious duties of the ſynagogue, he fell down in a fit, and afterwards expired. On the following Monday, in the forenoon, the body was interred in the Jewiſh burying-ground, at Mile-end, with great pomp and ſolemnity; upwards of one hundred and forty coaches following to the grave.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Mrs. Hyett*, wife of Benjamin Hyett, eſq. of Painſwicks, Glouceſterſhire.

At Colehill-houſe, near Fulham, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Madden*, wife of James Madden, eſq.

In St. James's place, the *Rev. W. Maximilian Friend*, late rector of Chinner, in Bucks.

In the 60th year of his age, *Richard Simſon*, *eſq.* of Walſingham-place, Lambeth.

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, *Charles Talbot*, *eſq.*

Mr. Kennet Dixon, of Trinity-ſquare, Tower-hill, aged 86 years.

Aged 61, *Henry Spicer*, *eſq.* of Great Newport-ſtreet, portrait painter in enamel, to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales.

At the Marquis of Stafford's, in Arlington-ſtreet, his lordſhip's youngeſt ſon, *Lord L. Gower*, aged 13 months.

At Fulham, after a long and painful illneſs, *C. Parker*, *eſq.* vice-admiral of the red, and ſon of Sir Peter Parker, admiral of the fleet. He was a zealous, intelligent and active officer, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the enemy on various occaſions. His ſervices in the late war, as captain of the Blanche frigate, in the Weſt Indies, muſt be freſh in every memory; and during the American war, when captain of the Diamond, he exhibited great and early proofs of his gallantry. One trait, among many others, deſerves to be recorded; having, by the command of Lord Rodney, reconnoitred the harbour of Curaçoa, within a ſhort diſtance of the forts, he obſerved in the offing, two of the enemy's cruiſers, a Dutch frigate and an armed ſchooner, to which he gave chace, and ſoon brought them to action, but the ſchooner ſheered off, after receiving a few ſhots. Upon this, a Dutch line of battle ſhip in the harbour, ſlipping her cables, ſtood off towards the Diamond. Captain Parker, however, continued the action until the enemy's frigate ſtruck her colours. He took out ſome of the priſoners and did not relinquiſh his capture before ſeveral ſhots from the Dutch line of battle ſhip had paſſed over the Diamond. Lord Rodney afterwards expreſſed great regret that Captain Parker's account to him ſhould have been ſo ſlight as to prevent his ſtating the circumſtances to government in the high terms it merited.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Marquis of Exeter, whoſe death was noticed in our laſt.*—The late *Marquis of Exeter* was the tenth Earl of Exeter, LL.D F.R.S. vice preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and a moſt liberal patron to the town of Stamford. He was ſon of the Hon. T. Chambers Cecil, (ſon of Brownlow, eighth Earl of Exeter) by Charlotte Gonnen, who died Jan. 3, 1803, and was born at Bruſſels in 1754. He married, in 1776, Emma, heireſs of Thomas Vernon eſq. of Hanbury, Worceſterſhire, by whom he had two ſons, who died infants, and a daughter, born 1779, married 1797, to John Chaplyn, eſq. of Blakney, county of Lincoln. From this lady he was divorced; and married, ſecondly, 1791, Miſs Higgins, who died at Burleigh, Jan. 18, 1797, and, thirdly, Auguſt 19, 1800, Elizabeth, Ducheſs dowager of Hamilton, daughter of Sir Peter Burrell, bart. He ſucceeded his late uncle in 1793, and is himſelf ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, from his ſecond marriage, Brownlow, born July 2, 1795. His lordſhip was making conſiderable improvements at Burleigh; the ſplendid collection of pictures which are attached to the houſe by the will of his lordſhip's predeceſſor, which, by its rigid limitations, rendered them unalienable. The late marquis was a nobleman of very extenſive and active charity. His remains were removed from Pembroke houſe, Privy-gardens, on the 9th of May, in order to their being depoſited in the family vault of his lordſhip's illuſtrious progenitor, Lord Burleigh, in St. Martin's church at Stamford. After the hearſe and ſix horſes, followed three mourning-coaches and his lordſhip's carriage, each drawn by ſix horſes. Upwards of 30 noblemen and gentlemen's carriages had previouſly joined the proceſſion, which reached Burleigh houſe about 9 in the morning of the 12th of May, where the Stamford volunteer infantry joined at 11, the ſix ſenior officers of the corps acting as pall bearers. After the funeral ſervice, three volleys were fired by the corps, the laſt tribute of reſpect to their deceaſed noble commandant. At leaſt 3000 ſpectators it is ſuppoſed, were preſent in the park.]

[*The late Miſs C. J. Hammond, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number*, was daughter of the late W. Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's Court

Court, in Norrington, county of Kent, by Charlotte, daughter and coheir of William Eggerton, L. L. D. prebendary of Canterbury, &c. As, in her earlier days, she was remarkable for her vivacity, good humour, love of society, and other amiable qualities, so she supported an excruciating illness of more than fifteen years, during fourteen of which she was confined to her room and bed, with a patience, resignation, and fortitude, almost without a parallel. Through this long and calamitous period of sufferings, when her dissolution was almost daily expected, and even to be desired by her best friends, a peevish expression was never heard to escape her. To the last, she was alive to the happiness of others; and the long expiring lamp of life, even in its severest struggles, never damped her benevolence towards her numerous relations and acquaintance, who superintended with undiminished solicitude her uncommon trials. On such a character, the lustre of descent can throw but a faint additional light; yet, in the splendid origin of her mother, this lady might have found an ample source of worldly pride; and it is certain that the Hammonds of St. Alban's have been, for almost three centuries, honourable by their alliances, respectable for their rank, and even consecrated in the temple of British genius, by having produced in the Hammonds of Somersham a younger branch, the father and grandfather of the celebrated elegiac poet.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late J. Savage, esq. whose death was mentioned in our last.*—He was a native of Bermuda, and bred a seaman, but while young settled as a merchant in Charlestown, South Carolina, where, after many years of great industry, he acquired a considerable fortune. In the year 1775, from a desire to avoid witnessing the political struggle which was then ripening to a crisis, in North America, he came to this country, in which he has ever since resided. Mr. Savage was a man of strong and sound sense, exemplary piety, primitive simplicity of manners, great temperance, and unvarying cheerfulness, as likewise, of the most rigid integrity, and unbounded benevolence and charity. To his suggestion, was owing the restriction which is imposed on the British slave ships, with respect to the number of Negroes they transport from Africa. Notwithstanding his great age, his memory and other mental faculties were entire, and till within a few days of his death, he was capable of taking a considerable share of bodily exercise. Had it not, indeed, been for an acute disease, to which the young are liable as well as the old, what is termed by surgeons "an incarcerated hernia," it is probable that his life would have been extended to a much longer period.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the annual meeting of the schoolmasters association in the North of England, held at Newcastle, Tuesday, May 22, the capital of the fund was reported to be in a flourishing, progressive state, notwithstanding they have now three superannuated members and eleven widows on their list. This improved state of the fund arises chiefly from the contributions of opulent individuals, who having themselves derived important advantages from a liberal education, are willing to discharge a part of their obligations on this account, by assisting such as are engaged in communicating similar advantages to the rising generation, to secure a competent provision for sickness and old age, and for their families after their decease, which the limited income arising from their professional stipends will not enable them to do.

Married.] In London, W. S. Bruere, esq. of Bewick, in Northumberland, to Miss H. Boulton, 5th daughter of H. Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft, in Surry.

At Morpeth, Mr. Blair, miller, to Miss Dunn, of the Scotch Arms Inn.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. G. Parker, attorney, to Mrs. Thompson.

At Houghton le Spring, Captain Jackson, of the regiment of Coldstream Guards, to Miss C. Maling, of West Herrington.

At Barnard Castle, J. H. Hobson, esq. to Miss M. James, of West Auckland.

At Newcastle, Mr. E. A. Davison, merchant, son of the Rev. W. Davison, to Miss A. Halbert, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Halbert, woollen-draper.—H. Hewitson, esq. to Miss Walker, of Wall's End.—Mr. J. Wingate, brush-manufacturer, to Miss Robson.—Capt. W. Days, to Miss A. Nixon.

At Jedburgh, Mr. J. Henderson, writer, to Miss J. Crookshanks, daughter of Mr. W. Crookshanks, one of the masters of the High School, at Edinburgh.

At Jarrow, Mr. J. Clark, brazier, of South Shields, to Miss M. Oliver, of Horton.—Mr. Fox, currier, of Stockton, to Miss Crisp, of Coundon.

At Darlington, P. Harrison, esq. to Mrs. Maitland.

At Durham, Mr. Henderson, of the Land Tax Office, to Miss Elliott, milliner.

At Liverpool, W. Legrew, esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex, to Miss J. Tweddale, eldest daughter of F. Tweddale, esq. of Threepwood, in Northumberland.

Died.]

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 72, Mrs. Graham, late of Newbiggin by the sea.—Mr. W. Wright, sen.—At the Turk's Head Inn, Lieutenant Gouch, of the armed ship Providence, of Shields.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Wright, father of Messrs. T. and W. Wright, musicians of this town: he was a man of strict integrity, and one who set little value on those who wanted it, however considerable or dignified in life.

Mr. John Marley, linen-draper.—Aged 55, Mr. Isaac Henzell, painter and glazier.

In Gateshead, aged 55, Mr. R. Nesbitt, block and pump maker.—In his 66th year, Mr. W. Falla, sen. nurseryman.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Mounsey, grocer.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Barnes, surgeon.—In an advanced age, Mr. English, father-in-law of Mr. Stamp, mercer.—Mr. J. Garrick, schoolmaster.—Aged 49, Mr. E. Smith, painter.—Aged 78, of a paralytic fit, Mr. J. Eden, sheriff bailiff.—Mr. Hodgson, clerk to Mr. Scott, of Southwick Pottery, late schoolmaster of this town.—Mrs. Shields, wife of Mr. W. Shields, mason.—Mrs. Henderson, wife of Mr. T. Henderson, schoolmaster.—Aged 72, Mrs. M. Finch, widow.—Aged 36, Ensign Lacey, of the Royal Lanerk militia.

At Durham, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Forster, many years master of the inn, at White Smocks.—Mrs. Baron, widow, and sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir Tho. Heron Middleton, bart.

At Alnwick, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Murton, lieutenant in the navy.

At North Shields, in the flower of youth, Mr. P. Dale, son of Mr. S. Dale, ship owner.—Very suddenly, Mrs. Greenwell, of the Low Lights.

At South Shields, aged 63, Mr. M. Smith, hair-dresser.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 31, Miss Lily, daughter of the late Mr. Lily, butcher.—Mr. G. Bohill, ensign in the Loyal Berwick Volunteers.—Miss Rumney, daughter of the Rev. Jos. Rumney, vicar.

At Bamburgh, aged 72, Mr. B. Adamson, surgeon.

At Newbiggin, in her 77th year, Mrs. M. Pallison, widow.—J. Carruthers, esq. of Braes, in the parish of Annan; a substantial yeoman, well known in that district by the appellation of the "Laird of Braes."

At Howdon Dock, Mr. W. Thompson, eldest son of Mr. Roger Thompson.

At Bath, whither she had repaired for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Laye, wife of Colonel Laye, of the Royal Artillery, and daughter of W. Browne, esq. of Benton, near Newcastle.

At Long Horsley, Mr. J. Ramsay, parish clerk and schoolmaster.

At the Tone Pitt House, Northumberland, aged 40, Mr. W. Robinson, innkeeper.

At Millhouse, in Northumberland, Mr. J. Smith, serjeant in the 3d battalion of Royal Artillery.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Heavysides, of Morley.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Dunn, of Garmondsay Moor, near Durham; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, on the preceding day.

At Newsham, in Yorkshire, in his 85th year, Mr. W. Marley, father of Mr. J. Marley, linen-draper, of Newcastle.

At Hackney, London, in the prime of life, Mr. N. Slight, son of Mr. Slight, farmer, in Kelso.

At Hayton, aged 71, the Rev. Mr. Wills.—In the prime of life, Mr. G. Machell, surgeon, of Wolsingham.

At Earlstown, aged 79, the Rev. J. Dalzie.—Mrs. A. Rudde, of Marron Lodge, daughter of the late L. Robinson, Esq of Stockton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An act has been passed, during the present session of parliament, for regulating and otherwise improving the salmon and other fisheries, within the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Dumfries, and Wigton, and in the Stewartry of Kircudbright. This regulation has been long called for, and will now, it is hoped, become highly advantageous to the public.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Irving, smith, to Miss M. Robinson, of Greysouthen.—Captain Hare, of the ship Worsley, to Mrs Watts.—Mr. J. Wilson, shoemaker, to Miss Watson.

At Allonby, Mr. J. Hodgson, merchant, to Miss S. Bowman.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Townley, glazier, aged 24, to Miss M. Smellie, aged 14.

At Great Corby, Mr. P. Robinson, schoolmaster, to Miss E. Hodgson.

At Carlisle, at the Quaker's meeting-house, Mr. J. Cooke, silversmith, to Miss M. Addlington, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Tomlins, wine merchant.—Mr. T. Capper, formerly an eminent taylor.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Kendal, mercer.—Mrs. J. Haugh, widow.—Aged about 70, Mrs. Lister, of Catcoat.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Morrison, gardener and innkeeper.—Mrs. Goodfellow, wife of Mr. J. Goodfellow, shoemaker.

At Whitehaven, aged 92, Mrs. E. Scales.—Aged 35, Mr. J. King, cabinet-maker.—Aged 22, Mr. J. Harrison, jun.

At Cockermouth, aged 47, Mr. R. Hinde, auctioneer.—In her 25th year, Miss E. Walker, second daughter of the late J. P. Walker, esq.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Satterthwayte, a maiden lady.

At Keswick, aged 65, Mr. R. Grave.

At Workington, aged 74, Mrs. L. Dunn.—Aged 84, Mrs. I. Wilson, relict of the late Capt. W. Wilson, of the ship Concord.

At Harries, near Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. M. Lindell.

At Hesket Hill, parish of Burgh upon Sands, aged 79, Mrs. Grace Ritson. During the last fifty years, she collected eggs in the surrounding villages, and sold them in Carlisle market. By great parsimony, she had accumulated

cumulated a confiderable fum, which fhe has bequeathed to an aged fifter.

Mr. J. Hoddart, miller, at Dry Holm, in Abbey Holme, generally refpected as a worthy honeft man. His body was found in one of the upper rooms of the wind mill, mangled in a fhocking manner. He had been abfent a few minutes, and is fuppofed to have been employed in greafing the axletree, when fome part of the machinery caught hold of his cloathes and dragged him into the works.

At Allifon Bank, near Gretna, aged 23, Mr. J. Ireland.

At Diffington, in her 84th year, Mrs. A. Johnftone, widow.

Aged 72, Mifs M. Stamper, of Freeland's Place, near Brampton: fhe had been blind during the laft twenty years of her life.

At Stanwix, near Carlifle, aged 34, Mr. T. France, late of London.

At Abbey Holme, in her 52d year, Mifs Pape.

At Cargo, near Carlifle, aged 77, Mr. J. Robinfon, one of the fociety of Quakers.—Mifs Clarke, of Bebfide.

At Hayton, aged 71, the Rev. Mr. Willis.

Very fuddenly, near Kendal, aged 42, Mifs J. Wilfon.

At Longfburgh, aged 79, J. Liddell, efq.

Mary Hetherington. During half a century, fhe regularly attended Carlifle market, twice a week, with butter and eggs, and performed all her journies on foot, the whole eftimated at nearly one hundred thoufand miles!

At Temple Sowerby, aged 81, Mrs. Langhorne, widow.

At Kirkland, near Wigton, Scotland, Mrs. Moore.

At Highwood Nook, near Wigton, aged 23, Mifs Saunderfon, milliner.

At Brigham, aged 82, Mr. R. Hewitt.

YORKSHIRE.

Five additional dock fhares were lately fold by public auction, at the exchange in Hull, under the powers of a late act of parliament, obtained for the purpofe of making additional docks at that port. The firft three fhares brought the fum of 1500l. each, the fourth 1490l. and the fifth 1510l.—that is, the fum of 1500l. upon an average. The above is a ftrong proof, among many others that might be adduced, of the high opinion entertained of the growing confequence and refources of the port of Hull, an opinion, which, in all likelihood, will ever be realized. The ten dock fhares fold in March, 1803, produced the fum of 1454l upon an average. Only ten out of the thirty fhares which the dock company were empowered to create, now remain unfold.

The preparatory works of the New Humber Dock, at Hull, are proceeding on, in what is called the fore fhore of the river, &c. with all poffible facility and expedition.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. T. Meggitt, painter, to Mifs J. Smith, daughter of Mr. J. Smith, woolftapler, of Wifbeach.—Mr. G. Greenwood, merchant, to Mifs Richardfon, of Crofby Garrett, in Weftmoreland.—Mr. T. Sanderfon, jun. Britifh wine merchant, to Mifs Robinfon, of Upper Houfe, near Bradford.—Mr. R. Hage, jun. to Mifs Bedell.—Mr. H. L. Edwards, merchant, of Pye Neft, eldeft fon of J. Edwards, efq. to Mifs L. Prieftley, 5th daughter of J. Prieftley, efq. of White Windows, near Halifax.—Mr. Skelton, attorney, of Leeds, to Mifs Holroyd, late of Kebroyd, near Halifax.—Mr. B. Wilfon, jun. paper-maker, of Moor Grange, near Leeds, to Mifs M. Tetley, of Armley.—W. Innes, efq. of Sandfide, in Caithnefs, North Britain, to Mifs Cradock, of Hartforth, near Richmond, in this county.

At York, Mr. W. Clapham, merchant, of Leeds, to Mifs Blanchard, daughter of Mr. Blanchard, printer.

At Manchefter, Mr. B. Hopper, bookfeller, to Mifs Hopper, of Hull.

At Brignall, F. Blackburne, efq. to Mifs Hogg, of Richmond.

At Wakefield, Mr. Bedford, fadler, of Redford, to Mifs Thompfon, eldeft daughter of the late Mr. J. Thompfon, architect.

At Driffield, Mr. R. Turner, grocer, of Hull, to Mrs Turner, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Turner, linen-draper.

At Sculcoates, near Hull, Mr. S. Barnard, jun. of Bofton, to Mifs M. Lambert, daughter of the late J. Lambert, efq. merchant.—Mr. W. Smith, of Arkfey, to Mifs M. Halifax, daughter of G. Halifax, efq. of Doncafter.—Capt. Deane, of the brig Manchefter of Gainfbro', a London trader, to Mifs Ellis, of Hull.—Mr. J. G. Sheriff, linendraper, of Hull, to Mifs Day, of Wrawby, in Lincolnfhire.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Appleton, aged 84, of Difhforth, near Boroughbridge, to Mrs. Appleton, widow, aged 78, of Gatenham, near Bedale.

At Barnard Caftle, J. Heaton Robfon, efq. to Mifs M. James, of Weft Auckland.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Knowles.—Mrs. Porteus, relict of the late E. Porteus, efq.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Wynne, of the George Inn.

At Hull, advanced in years, Mrs Frifton. She was paffing over to Grimfby, in Lincolnfhire, for the benefit of her health, but had fcarcely been on the Humber half an hour, before fhe was a corpfe.——Aged 29, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. R. Mills.—Aged 54, Mr. R. Thornborrow, fcrivener.—Mr. Griffith, of the Baltic Tavern, in Cent-per-Cent. ftreet.—Mr. R. Plowman, painter.—Aged 57, S. Stephenfon, gent.—Aged 37, Peter Screeton, mariner, many years employed in the paffage of the ferry-boat betwixt this town and Barton. His fingularity of manners, and of nautical expreffions, had rendered him a well-known character.—Aged 35, Mrs.

Mrs. Pullan, wife of Mr. Pullan, painter.—Aged 22, after an illness of only 36 hours, Mr. J. Coatsworth, merchant's clerk.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hall. She suddenly expired, while sitting in her chair at breakfast.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Hind, butcher.—Aged 65, Mr. T. Laver, blacksmith, of Pittsmoor.—Aged 78, Mr. M. Wharldale, shoemaker, of Attercliffe.—Suddenly, Miss Owen, of West-bar Green.—Aged 58, Mr. F. Newton, grocer.—Aged 50, Miss Cozens.—Aged 23, Miss L. Wilson.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Mellor, of Sheffield Park.—Mrs. Hibbard.

At Burlington Quay, of a rapid decline, Miss Calvert, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Calvert, riding officer of the customs at Barnstone.

At Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. C. F. Godthart.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. W. Taylor, shoemaker.

At Howden, in her 35th year, Mrs. Lindow, wife of the Rev. J. Lindow, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Godmond, vicar of Howden.—Aged 60, Mr. R. Harrison, agent to the bank of Messrs. Moxon, of Hull.

At Beverley, aged 58, very suddenly, Mr J. Webster. On returning from his usual walk, he died almost immediately on reaching his own house. He had been indisposed for some time before.—Aged 70, Jack Power, esq. an American refugee; he had resided in this town, for the last seven or eight years.

At Kilham, aged 79, Mrs. J. Pindar, widow of the late Mr. J. Pindar, farmer.—R. Stephenson, esq of the Quaker's Temple.

Mr. W. Morley, of Dishforth, near Boroughbridge.—Mr. B. Chapman, of Norton, near Sheffield.—G. Harrison, esq. of Orgrave, near Rotheram.—In his 75th year, Mr. W. Holroyd, corndealer, of Stainland, near Halifax.—Mr. Shillitoe, of Ackworth, near Pontefract.

At Sutton, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. J. S. Harrison, merchant, of Hull.

At Hornley, aged 75, Mr. T. Corney, late of Beverley, and formerly well known as a horse-dealer.

At Swanfleet, near Howden, aged 73, Mr. T. Parker.—Mr. R. Hardy.

At Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield, in his 73d year, Hatfield Kaye, esq.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Taylor, miller, of Treeton.—Aged 57, Mrs. Williams, of High Field near Sheffield.—Mrs S. Sharpe, of Micklebring.

At his house, at Newland, near Hull, Mr. Richard Terry, merchant.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. J. Holmes, sen. of the Black Horse Inn; and on the following day his son, Mr. J. Holmes, jun. who, as is conjectured, in a fit of lunacy, cut his throat in so dreadful a manner as to occasion his death.

At Fishlake, suddenly, aged 72, Mr. J. Bladworth, farmer.

At Rawdon, near Leeds, at a very advanced age, the Rev. J. Oulton, A. M. and minister of the baptist congregation there, upwards of half a century.

At Chelsea, Portius Smith, esq. patent comptroller of the customs at Hull, Scarbro', Burlington, and Grimsby in Lincolnshire.—The office is now abolished.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Clithero, Mr. Yates, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Goldfinch, daughter of Mr. Goldfinch, manager of the Bradford and Burnley theatres.—Mr. Hudson, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Elwood, of Carlisle.—Lieut. J. Taylor, of Ashton under Lyne, to Miss Worthington, of Carrington Farm, Audenshaw.—Lieut. Boyce of the 16th light dragoons, to Mrs. Hulton, widow, late of Hulton Park.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Curtis, cornfactor, to Mrs. M. Warner.—Lieut. J. Cooke, of the corps of Denton and Houghton Volunteers, to Miss Bond, of Denton, Mr. J. Nield, to Miss Ryan.

At Cockerham, near Lancaster, Mr. T. Harrison, aged 70, clerk of Ellel Chapel, to Mrs. J. Whittingham, aged about 50. It is a curious but well known circumstance, that the bridegroom actually purchased his blooming bride, about twelve years ago, for 4s. 9d. and the parties have lived together ever since!

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Kelly, grocer, to Miss Parkinson, of Upper Newington.—Mr. T. Fairclough, merchant, to Miss M. Butter, of Penny's Lane, near Northwich.—Mr. J. Thomas, druggist, to Miss Chears, of Broome Hill, near Barrow.—Mr. Proctor, to Miss S. Spedding, daughter of Captain Spedding.—Mr. H. Widows, merchant, to Miss S. Widdows, daughter of Mr. Widdows, excise-officer, of Chester.—Mr. S. Johnson, druggist, to Miss Beard.—Mr. J. Houghton, merchant, to Miss M. Harrison, of Kingston, island of Jamaica.

At Preston, Mr. J. Burnet, linen-draper, to Miss E. Bland, of Bolton by the Sands.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, hosier, and late of the theatres royal of Covent-Garden and Liverpool: a lady of a truly respectable character, both in the walk of her profession and in domestic life.—Mr. J. Machill, underwriter, formerly a merchant in Lancaster. His death was occasioned by the sudden rupture of a blood vessel, internally.—Of a complaint in the liver, aged 69, Mr. J. Murray, heraldry painter: a man of considerable information in the line of his profession.—Mr. T. Caran, fishmonger.—Mrs. Buddicum, wife of Mr. J. Buddicum, surgeon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Kerr.—Aged 26, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. J. Cook, merchant.—Mr. Griffiths, currier.—In her 86th year, Mrs E. Barron.

At Manchester, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Mr. Arrowsmith, merchant.

At Lancaster, aged 49, Mr. W. Parkinson, ironmonger.—Mrs. Forbes, relict of the late Mr.

Mr. Forbes, formerly master of a vessel belonging to this port.—Aged 82, Mr. F. Bowes, formerly captain of a West Indiaman belonging to this port.—Miss Barrow, of Caton Green.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Greeve, wife of Mr. T. Greeve, jun calico manufacturer.

At Wigan, Mrs. Fogg.

At Everton, aged 81, Mr. W. Robinson, gardener.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. S. Newton, attorney.

At Ormskirk, Mrs Brandreth, mother of Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool.

In the month of February last, at Martha Brae, island of Jamaica, Mr. A. Hornby, of Liverpool.—On board the ship Eliza, on her passage to the West Indies, Mrs. Pocter, wife of Mr J. Pocter, merchant, near Lancaster.—Aged 86, the Rev. J Burgess, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation, at Whitworth, near Rochdale.—Aged 60, J. Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster.

At Whitworth, near Rochdale, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, minister of a dissenting congregation.

At Farnworth, of a rapid decline, in her 17th year, Miss J. Norland.

At Toxteth Park, Mr. J. Mercer, blacksmith.

At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Mr A. Macfarlane, late merchant of Charlestown, South Carolina, and son of Mr. J. Macfarlane, of Liverpool.

At Castle Town, Isle of Man, Mrs. Castley, wife of the Rev. T. Castley, A. M.

At Walmsley Fold, near Blackburn, aged 103, Mr. R. Heaton, farmer. He retained the use of his faculties to the last.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Dr. Thackwray, to Mrs. Jones, widow, late of Rhagatt.—Mr. C. Smith, junior, of Northampton, to Miss M. Dutton.—Lieut. Col. Glegg, of the 91st regt. to Miss Holt.

At Knutsford, the Hon. W. G. Monckton, eldest son of Lord Viscount Galway, to Miss Handfield, niece of Col. Handfield.

At Maclesfield, J H. Roe, esq recorder of that borough, to Miss Ramsden, of Ham pole.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Hassdall, wine-merchant.—Miss Davies, daughter of the late Mr. Davies, currier.

At Wrexham, Mr. J. Hogg, formerly master of the Everton coffee-house, near Liverpool.

At Aston-hall, Mrs. E. Davenport.

In his 55th year, J. Williams, esq. of Pentry, in the county of Carnarvon, originally brought up a surgeon, and in that capacity humane and liberal to the poor, giving them, not only advice, but medicines. On succeeding to a large property, on the death of his brother, his house has continued an example of old Welsh hospitality, conducted with modern politeness.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Smith Clay, druggist, of Derby, to Miss Lyd. Matchitt, daughter of the late Mr. R. Matchitt, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

At Limerick, Lieut. Gladwyn, of the 9th foot, and attached to the 2d light brigade, quartered in that city, to Miss R. Lewin, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 43, Mrs. Strutt, daughter of T. Evans, esq.—Aged 67, Mr. Jessop, attorney.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Wright, draper.

At Chesterfield, aged 20, Miss Darby, daughter of Mr. Darby, taylor.—In her 76th year, Mrs Peggy, widow, late of Codnor.—Mrs. Chester, wife of Mr. Chester, mercer.

At Buxton, in her 44th year, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. P. Moore, bookseller.—Mr. Harrison, of Eckington, formerly of Sheffield.—Aged 16, Miss J. Soresby, of Brailsford.

At Ticknall, in her 94th year, Mrs. M. Banton: she was mother and grand-mother, &c. &c to 192 descendants.—In his 68th year, Mr. J. Brown, grocer, of Smalley.—S. Bagshaw, esq. of Ford-hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith.

At Castleton, in his 80th year, Mr. M. Hall, attorney.

At Boston, in North America, Mr. G. Barber, currier, son of Mr. J. Barber, of Belper, in this county.

At Hopwell-hall, the seat of T. Pares, esq. Miss Rickhards.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Keep, grocer, to Miss H. Ward.—Mr. W. Walker, builder, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. Wheatcroft, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Rowbotham.—Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miss Folters.—Mr. Neilson, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of J. Taylor, esq. of Radcliffe-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 78, Mrs. Pearson, mother of Mr. Peason, organist of St. Mary's.—Mrs. Kelsall.—Miss Keating.—Mr. V. Silverwood, butcher.

At Newark, aged 72, Mr. Martyn, butcher.

At Warsop, near Mansfield, Mr. T. Bowet, farmer.

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, J. Levers, gent.

At Farnsfield, A. Hough, esq.

At Arnold, near Nottingham, Mr. Croso, master of the free grammar-school.—Mr. R. Clarke, farmer, of Sunney Dale.—J. Hurd, gent. of Rifle Place, formerly a hosier, of Nottingham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

One of the greatest prodigies at present in this kingdom, if not an extravagation of nature, is Mr. Samuel Lambert, of Leicester, and master of the county jail there, who weighs not less than forty-five stone, twelve pounds, which is about half a hundred weight more

more than what the famous Bright, of Malden, weighed, who, as appears from authentic testimonies, could button seven men within his waistcoat. Mr. Lambert had often objected to being weighed; but, getting into a postchaise by a preconcerted plan of some of his friends, he was taken over a weighing machine, where it was ascertained with great facility, to his no small mortification.

Married.] At Knighton, near Leicester, Mr. R. Barker, of Staunton Grange, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Turner.

At Leicester, Mr. Wortley, grazier, of Belton, in Rutlandshire, to Miss Blair.—Mr. Howcutt, ironmonger, to Miss Higginson.—Mr. Rawson, hosier, to Miss Wood.

At Great Bowden, Mr. E. Chater, of Market Harborough, to Miss F. Taylor.

At Braunston, Mr. W. King, farmer and grazier, to Miss A. Hextall, of Leicester Forest.—The Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Great Massingham, in Norfolk, to Miss Clifton, of Prestwould, in this county.

Died.] At Leicester, in his 29th year, Mr. S. Bradley, jun. grocer.

At Market Harboro', Mr. C. Allen, surgeon.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Captain Harris Arnold, of the Leicestershire militia.

At Garratt's Hill, near Braunston, Mr. J. Richards.

At Worthington, Mr. Bulstrode.

At East Leak, in Nottinghamshire, Mr. J. Warner, farmer and grazier, brother of the late Mr. Warner, surgeon, of Leicester.

Richard Warner, esq. of Ullesthorpe, a gentleman of a very superior understanding, well cultivated by reading, and of a disposition truly amiable, combined with strict integrity of heart; to these excellent qualities were added an active, judicious benevolence, and the graces of a truly Christian life. For many years, he devoted the leisure hours of the sabbath to the instruction of poor children in scriptural and evangelical knowledge.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Mary Dawson, relict of the late and mother of the present Mr. Elliott Dawson, hosiers, of that place. Mrs. Dawson would have been 80 years of age if she had lived three days longer. She was the last surviving child of Mr. James Estlin, whose ancestors resided at Hinckley for two centuries, and many of whose descendants live there at present, although the eldest branch of the family (the Rev. J. P. Estlin) is now settled at Bristol. Mrs. Dawson enjoyed the use of her senses and intellectual faculties to the last, and conversed with her children and friends the night before her death with perfect composure, recollection, and resignation. Having sustained the various relations of life with dignity and propriety, and having always regulated her conduct by Christian principles, she died with Christian hopes and prospects, respected by her numerous friends, and deeply regretted by her children and grand-children.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. G. B. Shaw, second son of Mr. Shaw, surgeon, of Sutton Colfield, to Miss Cooper.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Piercy, of Hadley, to Miss A. H. Chune, of Bilstone.—Mr. J. Bennett, to Miss C. Jennings, of Henley.

At Stafford, J. Dent, esq. of Stone, to Miss Masters, daughter of J Masters, esq. mayor of this corporation.—Mr. J. Bowdler, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Jobber, of Wednesbury.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 58, J. Wright, esq. banker.

At Newcastle under-Lyne, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr Morgan, blacksmith.—Mr. J. Leese, farmer, of Cowley.

Mr. W. Corser, of Brockton Coppice, near Stafford; while dining at an annual club feast, he died suddenly at the table, before the cloth was withdrawn.

Aged 54, Mrs Hall, of Hopton, near Stafford.

At Wolverhampton, in her 67th year, Mrs. James, wife of R James, Esq nephew to the late celebrated Dr. James.

In London, in her 59th year, Mrs. Hannah Illidge, wife of Mr. Illidge, of Newcastle; her death was accelerated by the following circumstance: Fifteen years ago, one of her sons went to settle in the island of St. Martin, West Indies, and not having seen him during so long a time, she became very anxious to embrace him once more. Her son, being apprised of this circumstance, burst at once through all the bands of commercial restraint, came to England, returned to Newcastle, embraced his parents, and at length was about to sail again, when his mother (on account of her own many infirmities, and his peculiar connections in the West Indies) never expecting to see her son again, undertook a journey to London, in order to be with him as long as possible. She travelled from Newcastle in one of the long coaches, the motion and jolting of which is believed to have had such an effect upon her as to bring on a slow fever, which gradually lessened her strength, and, in sixteen days after her arrival in London, effected her dissolution. Her son sailed from Portsmouth on May 7, and she died on May 8.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Is. Dell, sen. plasterer, to Miss Smith.—Mr. J. Cooper, plater, to Miss S. Barnett.—Mr. J. Freeth, gilder, to Miss A. Moore.—R. Harrison, esq. of Coleshill, to Miss Pickhord, of Slately.

At Nuneaton, Mr. B. Rayner, to Miss S. Pemberton.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Rigg, to Mrs. M. Sheffield.—F. Perrott, esq. of Hawkesbury-hall,

hall, to Miſs Hewitt, eldeſt daughter of the late J Hewitt, eſq.

At Aſhted, Lieutenant H. Leland Roſe, of the 7th or the Prince's Royal Dragoon Guards, to Miſs T. Holden.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Everton, of the King's Arms public-houſe.

Mr. E. Briſtowe, mercer; a gentleman of amiable manners in domeſtic life, and of prudent reſpectable conduct in his public concerns.

Mrs. Wheatley.—Mrs. Pearce, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Pearce, miniſter of the Cannon-ſtreet meeting.—Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. W. Robins, gilt bottle-ſtand maker.—Mrs. Clarke, French teacher.

At Coventry, Mr. Patrick, baker.—Aged 86, Mrs. Dakin, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Dakin.—Mr. Allen Lapworth. fourth ſon of Mr. J. Lapworth, ſilkman.—Mrs. Watts, widow, of Binley, near Coventry.—Aged 84, Mrs. Holmes, of Hollebury End, near Alleſley.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Handcock, of Stoneleigh.—Mrs. Welch, of Aſhted.—Mr. E. Bridgwater, formerly a ſchoolmaſter of Dudleigh.—Mr. Moore, of Netherton.—Mr. Walker, of Bentley, near Willenhall.—T. Willetts, gent. of Oldbury.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Drummer, of Hackney, near London, to Miſs L. Scoltock, of Sutton, near Shrewſbury.

At Oſweſtry, the Rev. Mr Ellis, to Miſs Roberts, of Maeſgwyledd, Flintſhire.—Mr. Jenkins, linen-draper, of Wrexham, to Miſs H. Griffiths, ſecond daughter of Mr. Griffiths, architect.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. J. Corrie.—At the Talbot-inn, aged 79, Mr. H. Lingen, deſcended from a very ancient family in Herefordſhire.—Mrs. Morris.—Mr. J. Gardiner.—In his 18th year, Mr. T. Bailey, brother of Mr. W. Bailey.—Mr. E. Upton, ſhoemaker.—Mr. Williams, ſen. baker.

At Whitchurch, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. J. Edge, ſhoemaker.

At the houſe of J. Maddock, near Shrewſbury, the Rev. E. Leighton, eldeſt ſon of the late B. Leighton, eſq. and rector of Cardeſton, and of the ſecond portion of Conteſbury.

At Paiſley, in North Britain, J. Hunter, eſq. nephew of the late Mr. Hunter, of Shrewſbury.

At Moreton Sea, in his 25th year, Mr. G. Minor, late partner with Mr. Corſer, mercer, of Whitchurch.

Mr. J. Harris, of Moreton Corbett; this worthy man made a point of regularly paying his workmen their weekly wages, on the Friday evening, to prevent the neceſſity of their going to the mill or to ſhops, on the ſabbath day.

At Bandon, in Ireland, lately, aged 84, Mrs. De Courcy, mother of the late Rev. Richard De Courcy.

Mr. Groome, of Smethurſt.—Miſs M. Parſons, of Beambridge.—Miſs Mary Cartwright, of Stone Acton.—Mr. Fox, of the White Houſe, near Pulley.—Mr White, of Welſhampton, near Elleſmere.

At Lee, near Elleſmere, Mr. T. Ithell, brother of Mr. Ithell, of Coleham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. W. Williams, of London, to Miſs Carden.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Knowles, to Miſs Williams, of Chaddeſley Corbett.

Died.] At Worceſter, aged 89, Mr. J. Strickland, formerly a conſiderable butcher.—Mrs. Tandy, wife of Mr. Tandy, taylor. Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, carpenter.

At Stourbridge, Mr. J. Palmer, late a magiſtrate for the Borough Foreign of Walſall.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs Brockhurſt.

At Broomſgrove, Mr. Southell, clerk of the pariſh church: while going to open the church door for morning ſervice, he ſuddenly dropped down, and expired immediately.

Aged 95, Mrs. E. Fawkes, of Draycott, in the pariſh of Kempſey.

At Hanley Caſtle, aged 23, Mr. G. Lewingdon Lloyd.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, farmer, of Tibberton, near Worceſter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Handy, farmer, of Hampen, to Miſs Truman, of Stowell.—P. Williams, eſq. of Penpont, in the county of Brecon, to Miſs Yeats, of Monkſmill, near Wotton-under-edge.

At Glouceſter, Mr. J Taylor, rope-maker, to Miſs E. Moſs.—Mr. J. Manning, attorney, of Exeter, to Miſs Cooke, of Almondſbury, in this county.—W. Harris Tonge, eſq. of Olveſton, in this county, to Miſs Bryan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Bryan, of Charlton, Somerſetſhire.—H. Alleyne, eſq eldeſt ſon of J. F. Alleyne, eſq. of Weſtbury-houſe, in this county, to Miſs Georgina Yea, ſecond daughter of W. Yea, eſq. of Biſhop's Hall, Somerſetſhire.—J. Lowder, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs M. D'Oyley, of Southrop, in this county.

Died.] At Glouceſter, in her 72d year, Mrs. Lee.—Mrs. Hall.—Aged 43, Mrs. Brehm.—Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. Peach, ſen. auctioneer—At her lodgings, in this city, aged 53, Mrs. Williams, wife of T. Williams, eſq. of Brecon.

Mr. W. Cooke, plaſterer; a man much reſpected for honeſty and the integrity of his character.

Mrs. Stratford, widow of the late Mr. F. Stratford, attorney.—In his 32d year, Mr. H. Barrett, painter.

At Tewkſbury, Miſs Cliffe, a young lady of an amiable and unaſſuming character, and conſtant in the practice of all the duties of religion.

At Monmouth, D. Williams, gent. many years ſteward to the Melbourne family of Wonaſtow.—Mrs. Sayce, of Llancrever.

At Uſk, Mr. N. Young.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Skinner, attorney.

At Painfwick, Mr. Williams, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Loveday, foapboiler.

At Dowdefwell, aged 72, Mrs. Pace, daughter of the late Mr. Pace, an eminent attorney, of Painfwick.

At Barnwood, near Gloucefter, Mr. J. Jordan, farmer.

At Coldwell, in the parifh of Newland, in her 91ft year, Mrs. Mudway.

On the 17th of September laft, at Arungabad, in the Eaft Indies, in his 24th year, Mr. J. Brydges Frankes, lieutenant in the army of the Hon. Eaft India Company, and of Cudhill, near Gloucefter. He had been about three years in Hindoftan, and at length funk under the complaints to which Europeans are unhappily fubject in that country and climate. He was a young gentleman of an amiable difpofition, refpectable deportment, and lively talents; qualities which had the tendency to excite an unufual degree of perfonal efteem, and intereft in his welfare.

At Frefhford, near Bath, aged 56, Mrs. J. Joyce, clothier.—T. Pettar, efq. of Ryeford, near Strowd.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. T. Hemmings, mercer, to Mrs. M. Seaman.—Mr. R. Morris, of Bladon, to Mifs E. Brazer, of Kenfington.

At Oxford, Mr. Billing, of Hazeley, to Mifs M. Holdfhip.—Mr. Holmes, to Mifs S. Robins, third daughter of Mr. Robins, an eminent farmer, both of Weft Hanney.

Died] At Oxford, in his 85th year, the Rev. C. Blackftone, eldeft brother of the late Sir William Blackftone, and upwards of 50 years a fellow of Winchefter college.—In his 18th year, Mr. Francis Elwyn, fcholar of Corpus Chrifti college.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. J. Whitney, plumber and glazier, to Mifs E. Thompfon.—Mr. R. Smith, of Glatton, near Stilton, to Mifs Morgan of King's Cliffe.—The Rev. J. Checkley, M. A. of the univerfity of Oxford, to Mifs Waters, of Little Weldon, in this county.—Mr. W. Coles, chemift and druggift, of Chipping Norton, Oxon, to Mifs S. Grimes, of Eydon, in this county.—Mr. J. Watts, farmer and grazier, to Mifs M. Harris, both of Killingfbury.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Pointer, wife of Mr. W. Pointer.

At Towcefter, Mr. W. Sheppard, chemift and druggift.

At Huntingdon, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Sperry, builder.

At Oundle, Mrs. Pole.

At Bedford, in the prime of life, Mr L. Harpman, fhoemaker.

At Godmanchefter, Huntingdonfhire, in his 30th year, Mr. If. Sharplefs.

At Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, aged 73, the Rev. W. Whitworth, rector and archdeacon of Sarum.—Aged 36, Mrs. J. Worley, wife of Mr. G. Worley, furgeon, of Cranford.—Mrs. Sheldon, of Walgrave.—Mrs Eccles, relict of the Rev J. Eccles, rector of Stoke Bruerne.—The Rev. W. M. Friend, rector of Chinner, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Meteorological Journal, from May 23, to May 29; as copied from the Obfervations regiftered in the Public Library of the Univerfity of Cambridge. (2 o'Clock, P. M. the Thermometer eftimated on the Scale of Fahrenheit.)

Day.	*Month.*	*Deg.*	*Weather.*
Wednef. May	23	65	Fine.
Thurfday	24	63	Rain.
Friday	25	64	Fine.
Saturday	26	65	Fine.
Sunday	27	64	Fine.
Monday	28	64	Cloudy.
Tuefday	29	65	Cloudy.

Married.] At Rampton, Mr. J Watfon, farmer, to Mrs. Thurley, eldeft daughter of the late Mr. W. Underwood, of Boxworth.—Mr. H. D. Morgan, fack-manufacturer, to Mifs Fountain, both of Standground, in Huntingdonfhire.—Mr T. Greaves, of Cottenham, to Mifs Watfon, daughter of the late Mr. Watfon, farmer, of Rampton.—Sir William Darley, captain in the regiment of Cambridgefhire militia, to Mifs Julia F. Hodges, of Hamfted, in Effex.

Died] At Cambridge, Mr. J Favell, painter.—In her 86th year, Mrs M. Bifhop, mother of the late Mr. B. Bifhop, taylor and draper.—Aged 70, Mr. W. Norris, many years permit-writer, at the excife-office in this town.—Mifs M. Bond, fecond daughter of Mr. Alderman Bond.

At Wifbeach, Mifs Thompfon.

At Chatteris, aged 21, Mr. T. Smith.

At Sproughton, aged 90, Mrs Nunn, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Nun, rector of Holbrook, in Suffolk.

At Taplow, in Buckinghamfhire, Mifs Jefferfon, daughter of the late C. Jefferfon, efq. and fifter of Lieutenant-colonel Jefferfon, of Dullingham-houfe, in this county.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Hodfon, farmer, of Outwell, in the ifle of Ely.

NORFOLK.

The paffage over St. Michael's Coflany bridge, at Norwich, has been lately clofed, for the purpofe of taking down the faid bridge: an iron one is intended to be erected, in lieu of the prefent, and a temporary bridge of wood will be provided, for the ufe of foot-paffengers, until the faid new bridge can be completed.

The executors of the late Mrs. Greene, of Norwich, have lately tranferred to the truftees of the Norfolk and Norwich hofpital, to be added to the funded ftock, a legacy of 500l. three per cent confols. The treafurer of the faid hofpital has likewife lately received the fum of 40l. a bequeft of the late Mr. James Norton of Yarmouth; and the fum of 100l. long ago bequeathed to the hofpital, by the Rev. Richard Oram, formerly of

of Northwold, in this county, and not payable till the deceafe of a certain perfon, an event which has lately taken place.

Married.] Mr. J. Ives, eldeft fon of Mr. Ives, of Cottifhall, to Mifs Parker, of Yarmouth.

In London, Mr. T. Sowter, printer, to Mifs E. Tremiere, of Yarmouth.—Mr. D. Crofts, bookbinder, to Mifs H. Coulfon, niece of Mr. R. Coulfon, merchant of Norwich.

Mr. P. Rainbird, furgeon, to Mifs P. Baldy, both of Mattifhall.

At Norwich, Mr. Dye, grocer, to Mifs Godbold.—Mr. Watt, linen draper, of Yarmouth, to Mifs Coote.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 83, Mrs. A. Vipond, a maiden lady.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Wright, merchant.—Aged 43, Mrs. Gervas.—Aged 34, Serjt. T. Wade, of the Eaft Norfolk Militia.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Monfey.—Mr. Freeman, late of the Bear-inn.

Aged 89, Mr. T. Bokenham, furgeon: this gentleman, who poffeffed great urbanity of manners, was a daily vifitor to the pooreft claffes of inhabitants of this city, who were conftantly relieved by his advice and affiftance, which he adminiftered gratis. Being of a frugal temper of mind, Mr Bokenham had accumulated an ample fortune, which he has bequeathed to an only daughter.

Very fuddenly, aged 37, Mr. J. Plaford, China-merchant; on the preceding day he had celebrated the anniverfary of his birth, with a company of felect friends.—Aged 68, Mr. J. D'Oyley, fhopkeeper.—In her 28th year, Mifs H. Gimingham.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Read, carpenter.—Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. Brunton, macebearer.—Aged 92, Mrs. Swift, relict of the late Mr. Swift, furgeon.—Mrs. Hood, fhopkeeper, of Pockthorpe.—Aged 46, Mrs. S. Chaplin.—Aged 52, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Mr. Stewart, baker.—Aged 27, Mr. E. Barnard, woollen-draper.—Aged 36, Mr. P. Blofield, carpenter.—Aged 74, Mrs. Buxton, widow, of Winfarthing.—Aged 78, the Rev. J. Bruckner, minifter of the Walloon congregation, in this city, fince the year 1750. He was a gentleman much admired for his learning and good fenfe; and, for many years paft, has given French leffons to pupils, in public and private.

Aged 54, C. Wefton, efq. banker and alderman.—Aged 51, Mr. Jay, coal-merchant.

At Lynn, fuddenly, Mr. W. Forfter, merchant.

At Yarmouth, in her 89th year, Mrs. Boutt.—Aged 45, Mifs J. Symonds.

At Northwallfham, Mr. J. Ranfome.

At Eaft Dereham, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Butcher, bricklayer.

In the month of June laft, on his paffage to Madras, Mr. W. Gooch, eldeft fon of Mr. W. Gooch, of Gimmingham, in this county.—Aged 39, Mr. S. Prieft, of Newton mills, near Caftle-acre.—Aged 73, the Rev. S. Browne, rector of Acle.—In his 75th year, the Rev. W. Lobb, rector of Hargham-cum-Wilby, &c.—In his 65th year, Mr. J. Kerrifon, of Panxworth.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Rade, carpenter, of Hempnall.

At Northwold, in her 67th year, Mrs. M. Grimmer, widow, late of Feltwell.—Mrs. Eyers, wife of J. Eyers, gent. of Feltwell.—Aged 60, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Whitacre, Burgh.

At Watton, aged 71, Mrs. D. Younge, widow.

On the 4th of February laft, at Alexandria, in Virginia, North America, Mrs. J. Dinmore, wife of Mr. R. Dinmore, furgeon, late of Watton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, the Rev. Mr. Glover, of Gosfield, to Mifs Daniel.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Borley, excife-officer, to Mifs S. Poole.

Died.] At Chelmsford, P. Bernard, Efq. forty-fix years furgeon and apothecary in the army.

At Colchefter, Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. J. Mansfield, baize manufacturer. In an advanced age, Mr. W. Nightingale, fhoemaker. —Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Choat, of Cornifh-hall, Finchingfield.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Barnard, farmer.—Mr. Worfhip, farmer, of Great Stambridge.

At Brent Elleigh, Mrs. Hicks, of Hockley-hall.

At Halfted, aged 50, Mr. J. Thorogood, mafter of the King's Arms inn.

At Latchingdon, aged 60, Mr. W. Howard.

At Epping, of a gradual decay, aged 76, John Waylett, gent. formerly a confiderable farmer in this county.

KENT.

"A work of fome magnitude, ingenious and novel, has lately been completed at the brewery of Mr. Alderman Sankey, at Maidftone. The method, for fometime practifed in feveral great brew-houfes in the metropolis, confifts in cooling the wort, by running it, by means of an immenfe worm pipe, through a back of cold liquor, fimilar to the fpirit refrigeratory in the diftillery, by which improvement the ufe of coolers becomes unneceffary, much room and time are faved, and the lofs of evaporation and wafte prevented. In the application of this new mode here, it was conceived by Mr. Sankey, that the moft perfect and permanent refrigeratory or cooling back would be his water-well, which is fifteen feet diameter, and of a confiderable depth. Accordingly after much labour and expence, the worm was there fixed, fo as to be conftantly immerfed by the waters of a copious fpirit; and now the wort runs from the copper to the bottom of the well, and returns again to the working-tun through a length of revolving pipe the diftance of 800 feet."

Married.]

Married.] At Folkſtone, Mr. G. Brice, to Miſs S. Bateman.

At Smarden, Mr. E. Pope, gamekeeper, to Miſs J. Ruſſell.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Aſhley, brewer, to Miſs Brenchley, of Bredgar.—Mr. J. Miles, farmer, to Miſs R. Pell, both of Rainham.

At Lenham, Mr. T. Biggs, butcher, to Miſs C. Huntley, of Smarden.

Died.] At Canterbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Goſtling, M. A. rector of St. Peter's, and vicar of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, in this city.—Aged 82, Mrs. Baldock, mother of W. Baldock, eſq.—Mrs Delmar, widow.

Mr. Keeler, ſen. he was found dead in a dyke into which he was ſuppoſed to have fallen in a fit, between Fiſhpool-hill and Littlebourne.

Mr. J. Clarke, butcher, of this city; while on his journey to London, he fell in a fit from the top of the coach, and was conveyed to the Red Lion inn, Shooter's hill, whence he could not be removed till his death.

At Maidſtone, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Randall, daughter of Mr. Randall, nurſeryman; a young lady of elegant manners, and truly exemplary deportment through life.

At Dartford, Mrs. M. Cavell.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Pooney, relict of the late R. Pooney, eſq. formerly commander in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

At Dover, Mr. W. Pollett, late exciſe-officer in the county of Suſſex.

At Folkſtone, aged 56, Mr. J. Bateman.

At Charing, aged 52, Mr. T. Loftus, late quarter-maſter in the 43d regiment, he entered as a volunteer in the ſaid regiment, on the 13th of October, 1771, and retired on half pay, on the 15th of February, 1803. He had been wounded in the action of Bunker's-hill, North America.

At Wingham, Mrs. Moyne, blackſmith.

At Willeſboro', aged 27, Mr. Barker.

At Wrotham, aged 23, Mrs. Maria Moore, wife of the ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In the iſland of Grenada, about three months ago, aged 28, Mr S. Thornton, ſurgeon on board the ſhip Concord, in the ſervice of the Hon. African Company.

SUSSEX.

The Rev. D. Pape, L. L. B. vicar of Penn, has lately made a conſiderable improvement in Rye-harbour, in this county, by cutting a new channel to the ſea, and by putting in a dam of a very ſingular conſtruction acroſs the old channel; a work that had been long deemed impracticable, as it muſt neceſſarily be expoſed to a very heavy ſea, and a rapid influx and reflux of the tide.

An inſtitution for the gratuitous inoculation of the cow-pox, has been lately eſtabliſhed under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, which is founded on a very liberal plan, and is intended to embrace the whole of this county, as the ſphere of its beneficence.

Died.] At Lewes, Sir Ferdinand Poole, bart.—He is ſucceeded in his title and family eſtates by the Rev. Henry Poole, of the Hooke.—In a fit of apoplexy, after eating a hearty dinner, Deputy Commiſſary Roberts, of the Deanery-houſe, Malling, near this town.

At Brighton, Mr. N. Elphick, upwards of 40 years common-carrier from this town to Lewes.—Mr. T. Pockney, of Cuckfield, one of the joint proprietors of the blue Brighton ſtage coaches.

At Eaſtbourne, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr Gibbs, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, aged 65, Lady Hampden, of Glynde-place, in this county.

At Highland, Miſs Woodward, daughter of the late Rev. W. Woodward, rector of Plumpton, in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Baddeſley, Thomas Lyons, eſq. to Miſs Robbins.

At Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, the Rev. Mr. Dick, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gill.

At Southampton, Captain Hampton, of the 17th regiment of foot, to Miſs Ward, ſecond daughter of Mr. Ward.

At Droxford, John Rogers, eſq ſurgeon, to Miſs Page, of the ſame place.

Lately in London, Edmund Cobb Hurry, eſq. of Goſport, to Miſs Chambers, of Holly Hill.

Died.] At Titchfield, at the houſe of his friend, James Glegg, eſq.—Mr. John Brown, ſurgeon, of the royal navy.

At the College, Wincheſter, Mr. Parkinſon, aged 18. His funeral was attended by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter (the warden), the ſub-warden, fellows, and chaplains of Wincheſter college; and alſo, by all the commoners and young gentlemen of the foundation, as a mark of affectionate regard towards their much lamented ſchool-fellow.

At Froyle houſe, W. Miller, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

At Dean, Mr. Newman, a reſpectable gentleman farmer at Southampton, Mrs. Merrifield, proprietor of the ſilk mills in that town.—Mr. Shepherd.—Mrs. Evamy, wife of Mr. Evamy, ſaddler.—L'Abbe Burget, a French prieſt, of a gradual decay, aged 42.—Mrs. Rogers, mother of Mr. Rogers, of the Coach and Horſes inn.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs Sophia Mant, ſeventh daughter of the Rev. Richard Mant, D. D. rector of All Saints, Southampton, who cloſed that life which had been ſpent in the diſcharge of every moral and religious duty with the utmoſt reſignation and ſerenity of mind. Her innocence and integrity of heart, her affectionate regard for her parents and relations, and her amiable manners, rendered her character ſo attractive, that ſhe will be long and tenderly regretted.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Egham, Mr. Macgregor, to Miss C. Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, builder.—Mr. Wheeler, banker.

At Chertsey, Mr. J. Douglas, to Miss Varnden.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. M. Young.

At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Carew.

At Staines, Mr. M. Hutchin, son of Mr. Hutchin of the Blue Anchor public-house.—Suddenly, Mr. Hall, sen.—Mr. R. Gammon, junior.

At Newbury, Mr. Harris, master of the White Hart inn.—J. Wasey, an eminent attorney; a man of honourable conduct, and, in all points, of really unblemished integrity; equally valuable in his domestic and his professional concerns.

At Guildford, in Surrey, aged 92, Mr. J. Russel, bookseller; father of the corporation, and four times mayor.

At Egham, in her 84th year, Miss Nunn, a maiden lady.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Byrne, a man of high integrity and inoffensive manners.

Fowler Walker, esq. of Goldwell; many years an eminent counsellor at the chancery bar.

On the 2d of June last, on her voyage from Bombay to China, Mrs. Pavin, wife of Capt. Pavin, and sister of Mrs. Bird, of Aldermaston, in this county.

At Bath, of a decline, Mr. J. Rymett, jun. late of Maidenhead, in this county.

On the 6th of April, in the citadel at Valenciennes, in France, the Rev. Dan. Graves, L. L. D. late of Eastwood Hay, in this county.

In his 64th year, Mr. Gab. Davis, of Radley, near Abingdon.—Aged 61, Mr. Corn. Hale, farmer, of Sutton Courtney: he was unfortunately drowned by the sinking of a boat, while he was crossing the river Thames, to one of his meadows.

At Dorant's Hotel, Albemarle-street, London, in his 23d year, of a decline, Sir George Russell, bart. of Checkers, county of Bucks. The title is now extinct.

Aged 73, Mr. T. Keep, of Sutton, near Abingdon.

At Fyfield, aged 87, Mr. J. Leech, an opulent farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The intended improvements in the harbour of Bristol have been lately commenced, and are carrying on with great rapidity, as about 300 men are at present employed in digging of the new cut.

Married.] At Bristol, J. Vaughan, esq. to Miss Maxse, of Arno's Vale.—J. Coulson, esq. solicitor, to Miss Forbes, of Clifton.—Mr. St Prust, merchant, to Miss S. Summers, of New Bond-street, London.

At Bath, Mr. A. Wingrove, to Miss Jones, mantua-maker.

At Ashbrittle, Mr. J. B. May, to Miss Whitter, daughter of the Rev. T. Whitter.

At Taunton, Mr. Young, to Miss Mules, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Mules, of Ilminster.

Died.] At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Hay, relict of the late C. Hay, M.D. formerly of Ipswich, in Suffolk.—Mr. Penny, butcher.—At her lodgings in this city, Miss Woodruffe.—Mr. B. Butcher, an attendant at the General Hospital. His death is attributed to the circumstance of having taken a hearty draught of cyder while over-heated by exercise.

E. Saunders, esq. Ballandery, county of Meath, Ireland.—Aged 65, Mr. Bottle, builder.—Mr. Sainsbury, jun. plasterer.—Mr. Frappel.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Whittaw, formerly of the Druid's Head public-house.

At Castle Carey, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, surveyor.

At Ilminster, Mrs. C. Hicks, wife of Mr. W. Hicks, surgeon.

At North Perrott, Mrs. Swyer, widow of the late Mr. Swyer, of Shaftesbury.

At Widcome, the Rev. R. Money, lately from North America, and one of the missionaries for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

At Bridgewater, aged 85, the Rev. J. Howell, dissenting minister, and formerly of Pooler; a gentleman of considerable abilities, in union with great moral worth.

At Huntspill, Dr. Jeffety, an eminent physician.

At Frome, in his 78th year, W. Barton, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. Bridgman, son of Dr. Bridgeman, of Plymouth, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Miss Balston.

At Yeovil, Lieutenant and Adjutant Mould, of the Portsmouth marines, to Miss H. Rawlings, youngest daughter of Dr. Rawlings.

Died.] At Wareham, Mr. H. Fletcher, late supervisor of excise in Salisbury.

Aged 74, Mrs. Stroud, of Spettisbury Mills.

DEVONSHIRE.

The committee for managing the concerns of the General Asylum for Lunatics, near Exeter, have lately delivered in a Report to a general annual meeting of the governors, of which the following is an extract:—" That as much of the new building as appears for the present to be desirable, is almost completed, and partly occupied. Besides ten rooms which it has been thought prudent to keep as yet in an unfinished state, the Asylum now contains 48 capacious rooms for patients, neatly fitted up, in a manner suited to their ranks in life.—Every part of the new structure is ventilated upon a novel

and

and apparently excellent plan. There are a hot and two cold baths, besides a shower and vapour bath. A forcing engine distributes hot or cold water to every part of the house. High brick walls separate the five extensive airing grounds, which are allotted to male or female patients, and to the classes afflicted with different degrees of insanity. That the work already finished is executed in a masterly style, &c. &c."

Married.] The Rev. J. B. May, of Ashbrittle, Somerset, to Miss Whitter, daughter of the Rev. T. Whitter, of Holcombe Roguse, in this county.

At Exeter, Mr. R. Jesse, attorney, late of Bristol, to Miss Mellena Glasse.—Mr. W. Forde, jun. nursery man, to Miss Brailsford.

At Farway, near Honiton, Sir Wilmot Prideaux, bart. to Mrs Ellis.

At Hemyock, J. Farrant, esq. of Cleyhidon, to Mrs. Jervas, widow.

At Tiverton, Sir John Dantze, bart to Miss D Carew, second daughter of Sir Thomas Carew, bart.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 33, G. Follett, esq. attorney; a gentleman of respectable talents, rigid integrity, and a benevolent disposition.

Mrs. Bretland, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bretland.

Miss E. Campion, only surviving child of the late F. Campion, esq. of Liskeard, in Cornwall. This young lady died of a consumptive malady; a disease which, within the space of five years, has proved fatal to the whole of her family.

At the house of her brother in-law, Mr. Shiles, Miss Hayne.

At Topsham, in her 23d year, Miss S. Peters.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Elson.

At Plymouth, aged 84, Mrs. Fry, mother of Dr. Gasking.—Aged 52, Mrs. Forster, wife of Mr. S. Forster, master of an academy.

At Plympton, in consequence of a fall from a spirited horse, near Ivy-bridge, which fractured his skull, aged 55, Mr. Weekes, tanner, and captain of the Plympton volunteers.

CORNWALL.

Mr Griffiths, the principal engineer at Llanelly (who has lately added some considerable improvements in the mode of working Mr. Trevethick's patent engine) is about to introduce a regulator on an entire new principle, a primary object of which is to ascertain the momeratum or power of any engine, mill, or water-wheel, at the time when it governs its motion.

A gentleman lately angling in the river Sleddu, in this county, caught, with a natural fly, a trout seven inches in length, with two heads; in every other respect, it resembled an ordinary fish of that species.

The fishermen at Mevagissey have lately caught, in their mackarel drift nets, two large fishes, for one of which they obtained the sum of 23l. and for the other that of seventeen guineas. The latter measured 24 feet in length, and was of the species called by the fishermen a bottle-mouth. Its liver, only, produced 120 gallons of pure oil.

Married.] At Padstow, Mr. W. Kendall, farmer, to Mrs. Rowe.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Coombes, wife of Mr. Coombes, baker.—Mrs. Kempe, wife of Mr. Kempe, surgeon.

At Penzance, suddenly, Mr. Warne, surgeon.

At St. Ives, aged 70, Mr. Jasper Williams.

At Dulse, near Liskeard, Mr. Lamb, an opulent farmer.

At Menhinest, near Liskeard, Mr. Hambly, farmer.

Lately, in France, Mr. Bunster, master of the Penryhn smack, a London trader, lately captured by the French.

J Furnis, esq. of the parish of St. Udes: he had been married only about four months.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] Lately, at his seat, Duplin-castle, county of Perth, Robert, Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount Duplin, and Baron Hay. His lordship is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, Thomas-Robert, Viscount Duplin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 12th of March, 1803, fell in action, at the siege of Kutchoosa, in the Dobal, Major Robert Nairn, of the Bengal native cavalry; a gentleman whose virtues endeared him to society, and whose military talents, second to none, conjoined with a distinguished valour and humanity, rendered him an ornament and honour to a profession, in the noble duties of which he gloried and delighted. His eulogy was read in the countenances of all who attended his funeral; where silent awe, regret, and respect for the departed soldier, best evinced the esteem in which, during life, he was held.

At Barbadoes, on the 31st of March, Mr. Bolton, surgeon of the Prince Ernest packet.

In India, of a wound he received in the action of the 23d September last, Lieutenant Robert Mac Murdo, of his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot.

On the 5th of November, at Bombay, B. R. Lessingham, esq. of the hononrable company's currant service, at that presidency.—Also, at Bombay, on the 16th of October last, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Long, major of artillery on the Bombay establishment.

In April last, among the persons on board the Apollo frigate, off the coast of Portugal, Mr. Proby, midshipman, son of the Rev. N. C Proby, of Stratford St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

His

His Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha; born January 30, 1745. He forbade, in his will, all ceremony to be performed at his burial, except such as are usual for his lowest subjects. He desired to be buried in his English garden, at the feet of the coffins containing the bodies of two of his formerly deceased children. No speech or sermon was to be pronounced on the occasion, and no monument to be erected over his remains; but he desired his second son, Prince Frederick, would place a tree upon his grave. To this prince he has bequeathed his English garden, which is to be open, as formerly, to all visitors. The simple funeral ceremony of this sovereign took place on the night of the 25th of April, according to the wish expressed in his will. The grave was dug on the island, in the English garden. The reigning duchess, with her child on her arm, had, the evening before, strewed flowers round the grave. The midnight hour struck when the body entered the garden, carried by the servants of the late duke. The walk to the island was laid with black cloth, as likewise was the boat that carried it over. A dark but quiet night favoured the performance of the ceremony, which was only interrupted by the sighs and tears of all present, which ran in abundance on the coffin. The grave had been dug by the courtiers of his late highness, and was filled by the hands of the members of his family. No drums were beat, no sermon was pronounced, no cannons were fired, no bells were tolled.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALL the manufactures and the shipping adventures, dependent on the slave trade, are now entirely at a stand, in consequence of the success with which Mr. Wilberforce's persevering endeavours for its abolition are at length crowned in the House of Commons. It has extensively affected the orders to the manufacturers, in Lancashire, who were employed chiefly in making cotton-cloths, fit only for the use of the Negroes, and for the African market. At Birmingham, the manufacturers who make toys, arms, &c. for the same market, find themselves likewise, for the same cause, disappointed of a part of their usual orders. It has an unfavourable effect too on the present activity of some of our woollen and coarser linen manufactures. It tends to raise the prices of West India commodities, and probably to diminish the disposition of our merchants to advance money for the clearing and culture of lands in the West Indies.

The delay in the arrival of the China fleet, has occasioned a rise of full 2½ per cent. in the retail prices of teas. The prices were also higher at the company's last sales. And we have been told, that they were influenced by certain monopolizing speculations of the principal dealers. There has been lately, from similar causes, and from an increase in the demand for the American market, a rise in the prices of calicoes.

Some of the Hull, Newcastle, and Leith ships, have begun to arrive from the whale-fishery, in Davis's Streights. It has been in general very successful this year. The Norwegian fishermen have been equally successful. Their success has afforded great relief, from the extreme scarcity by which they have for the two last years grievously suffered.

Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, after coining 59 tons of dollars into crown-tokens for the bank of England, has executed a similar coinage of 800,000 dollars for the bank of Ireland, which circulates them as tokens for 6s. each. He is about to export, by permission from the parliament, an establishment for coinage in Denmark, upon a contract with the Danish government.

The total amount of the poor's rate in England and Wales for twelve months, ending May 9th, 1804. was 5,246,506l. 13s. 7¾d. The average rate of the levies for the counties of England was 4s. 6d. in the pound, on the rents. The average rate in Wales was 7s. 3d. in the pound. Above 10,000l. a year, are collected from the public, in London, by beggars in the streets.

The total value of the imports into Russia, by the Baltic and by the White Sea, in the year 1802, was 33,533,150 roubles. The total value of the exports for the same year was 51,713,151 roubles. Among the imports were gold and silver, in coin and bars, to the value 4,000,000 of roubles.

The prime cost of the best port wine is 72l. per pipe. A pipe contains 138 gallons, or about 56¼ dozens. It never costs the consumer, who buys it in bottles, less than at the rate of somewhat more than 100l. sterling, a pipe.

Within these last thirteen years, more than 30 millions sterling has been paid for grain imported.

The French have for some time occupied Meppen, for the purpose of intercepting the passage of English goods from Embden, into the interior part of Germany; but the King of Prussia protects the trade of Embden so vigorously, that all goods sent from Embden, with suitable certificates, now pass free from seizure, and are respected as Pussian property.

All commercial letters between Norway and England now pass by the way of Gottenburg.

The proper effect of muriatic acid on the linens and cottons bleached with it, is about to be clearly demonstrated to the public, by the law, procured by Mr. Foster, which enjoins, that the word "MURIATIC" shall be conspicuously stamped on linens bleached with preparations on this acid.

The public debt of Ireland for the year ending January 5, 1804, was 43,019,325l.

The bank of Ireland makes a dividend of 3¾ per cent. on their ftock, for the fix months which ended June 24.

The half yearly dividend on the ftock of the Eaft India Company, for the fix months from January 5th to July 5th, 1804, is to be 5¼ per cent.

The prices of the French 5 per Cents. continue to fluctuate about 57.

Omnium, in our Stock Exchange, was on Wednefday, June 27, at 4½ premium; the Reduced 3 per Cents. at 55¾; the 4 per Cent. Confols, at 72⅝.

A canal company is about to be inftituted, of which it will be the object to employ their capital in purchafing and completing the canals, otherwife about to be left unfinifhed by the firft undertakers.

The average price of fugar for the week ending June 20th, was 56s. 7d. per cwt.—Newcaftle coals are, in the pool, 46s. and are delivered at 60s. per chaldron.

Hides of leather for cutting are at 22d. per lb.; calf-fkins at 32 to 33d. per lb.; feal fkins at from 51 to 54d. per lb.

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of* BRITISH PRODUCE *and* MANUFACTURES *exported from* GREAT BRITAIN, *during the laft* FIVE YEARS; *diftinguifhing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES *exported.*

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	108,386	96,556	68,814	110,253	94,648
Bark, Oak	63,434	63,549	47,364	38,986	36,081
Beer	91,187	86,043	77,026	76,956	58,805
Brafs, Wrought	346,611	419,507	364,745	408,115	318,486
Candles	79,927	46,892	48,753	38,031	36,848
Coals	[illegible]73,840	530,508	477,620	536,415	510,825
Copper, Wrought	515,967	514,216	511,919	669,393	482,909
Cottons	5,556,554	5,323,834	6,465,173	7,130,904	6,467,198
Fifh	251,418	253,267	236,295	192,303	115,025
Glafs	174,158	195,066	218,655	179,902	162,726
Haberdafhery	144,978	129,074	111,964	109,308	71,101
Hats, Beaver	280,989	261,157	194,406	227,251	173,324
—— Felt	155,120	137,113	149,748	139,136	104,809
Hops	55,050	60,241	77,016	98,099	60,759
Iron, Bar	26,902	28,[illegible]14	30,018	54,969	53,304
—— Wrought, Caft, &c.	1,488,074	1,570,820	1,417,715	1,6[illegible]6,204	1,218,038
Lead	164,838	139,996	171,967	174,626	146,398
Leather, Wrought	151,310	98,370	95,647	97,168	80,616
Linens	1,115,305	807,572	1,009,194	895,156	561,310
Oil, Train	31,334	105,770	61,892	147,868	41,228
Pewter	121,320	113,330	110,305	67,650	54,168
Salt	182,299	197,872	270,817	219,274	160,804
Silks	305,803	296,826	280,482	232,445	154,741
Soap	108,956	95,685	77,769	91,480	57,295
Steel	180,597	121,808	136,082	123,887	121,193
Stationary	69,890	60,997	48,010	64,138	51,915
Stockings, Thread, Cotton, and Silk, mixed	199,264	180,834	219,184	243,371	167,431
Sugar, Refined	342,958	1,105,548	935,935	1,492,319	1,541,658
Tin	215,695	249,842	226,935	279,168	221,567
Woollen Goods	6,435,42[illegible]	6,918,175	7,321,236	6,487,263	5,291,441
Yarn, Cotton	302,734	528,014	476,106	536,031	744,250
All other Articles	4,343,892	3,567,287	3,761,017	4,215,150	2,889,200
Total	24,084,213	24,384,283	5,699,809	26,993,129	22,252,101

An

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of all* FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE *exported from* GREAT BRITAIN *during the last* FIVE YEARS; *distinguishing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES *exported.*

	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Borax	2,406	7,559	42,454	60,350	86,359
Brandy	34,494	52,140	37,759	29,628	40,049
Cinnamon	95,994	145,009	109,622	142,735	124,288
Cloves	59,090	133,142	109,893	112,709	80,284
Cochineal	147,150	165,337	64,194	183,132	54,601
Coffee	4,034,873	8,679,886	7,761,606	8,133,299	3,823,583
Hemp, Rough	9,065	8,[illegible]32	6,094	45,919	6,898
Indigo	517,585	510,075	445,855	400,[illegible]88	225,941
Iron, Bar	90.604	66,775	53,191	87,822	47,471
Linens	04,876	508,826	587,392	441,774	267,550
Piece Goods of India. Calicoes	1,033,379	1,339,622	978,231	1,541,646	1,483,264
Piece Goods of India. Muslins	342,866	579,501	579,323	425,177	276,729
Piece Goods of India. Nankeens	28,895	37,158	44,306	70,488	81,708
Piece Goods of India. Prohibited	662,128	708,653	787,313	654,823	487,703
Pepper	134,520	374,071	149,531	312,388	238,744
Pimento	34,840	48,382	36,834	26,990	28,148
Rice	44,614	6,390	20,789	210,276	54.310
Rhubarb	51,182	58,910	129,541	153,261	75,483
Rum	386,521	431,599	388,486	390,773	196,876
Saltpetre	52,649	27,806	34,148	116,861	56,916
Skins and Furs	63,702	81,284	86,288	81,861	54,100
Sugar	1,052,634	2,361,332	1,576,666	2,740,388	1,817,443
Tea	685,599	456,482	710,439	621,659	568,664
Tobacco	347,115	627,968	493,438	515,120	337,444
Wine, Portugal	38,904	35,513	44,760	44,819	31,391
—— Spanish, and all other Wines	91,611	157,474	141,522	58,214	69,789
Wool, Cotton	28,972	177,144	70,633	161,525	60,917
All other Articles	930,848	1,061,635	1,111,584	1,364,108	860,495
Total	11,907,116	18,847,735	16,601,892	19,127,833	11,537,148
Deduct, over Estimate on Coffee	2,350,972	5,031,898	4,514,845	4,708,996	2,213,891
	9,556,144	13,815,837	2167,0047	14,418,837	9,323,257

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE clovers for hay are all cut, and nearly carried. The crop is various; moſtly ſhorter than uſual, but thick on the ground. Meadow hay is generally begun to be mown.—The crop good. Nearly all the Swediſh turnips have been deſtroyed by the fly: we muſt wait for rain to ſow the land again. Corn of all ſorts has come on finely ſince laſt month, except on the hot ſoils, which have wanted rain, and in thoſe places where the wire-worm had begun its ravages, the land makes a poor appearance. The wheat blooms very finely; and, if we have no froſty night, promiſes an abundant crop on good wheat land; perhaps in about five week ſome reaping may be begun.—Average price of Corn throughout England and Wales.—Wheat, 51s. 9d.—Rye, 33s. 1d. Barley, 26s. 3d.—Oats, 23s. 3d.—Beans, 35s. 1d.—Peaſe, 37s. 8d.

Where white Dutch clover has been ſaved for ſeed (a practice becoming pretty general) it promiſes favourably for crop; and may, perhaps, be ripe in about a fortnight. The broad clovers grow rapidly from the ſcythe.—Hay averages in St. James's-market, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s. 6d.——Whitechapel, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Clover, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s. 6d.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 14s.

Store ſtock of all ſorts continues nearly the ſame as laſt month, except hogs, which come to market in great numbers, and are lower.—In Smithfield-market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1804, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.45.	June 20 & 21.	Wind W	Higheſt 83°.	June 4, 21.	Wind S.W. & W.
Loweſt 29.60.	June 16.	Wind N.W.	Loweſt 37½.	June 11.	Wind S. W.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	3-tenths of an inch.	Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th ult. the mercury roſe from 29.70 to 30.00.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	13°.	Early in the morning of the 10th inſt the mercury ſtood at 53°; at the ſame hour in the next, it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is very trifling, being equal only to 0.605 of an inch in depth.

The mean height of the barometer for the preſent month is equal to 30.045, which is higher than it has been any given month for a conſiderable time. The greater part of the rain that we have had, fell during the ſtorm which happened in this neighbourhood, about noon, on the 10th inſtant.

The thermometer has averaged 63°. Some days have been very hot, and two or three nights were unuſually cold. Between the 10th and 11th inſtant, the mercury ſtood as low as 37°½, and early in the morning on the 11th, there was a ſmart white froſt.

For ſeveral hours in the afternoon and evening of the 24th, we had ſucceſſive lightnings and thunder, but accompanied with very little rain in and near the metropolis. In ſome parts of Surrey and Hertfordſhire, the ſtorm was much more tremendous than was experienced in this neighbourhood.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*